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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 262 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

ITALY'S FRESH GAIN IN N. ABYSSINIA

Hausien Captured

Rapid Advance After Pitched Battle

LITTLE OPPOSITION

(Through Reuter's Agency)

ASMARA, Nov. 4.

Hausien on the route to Makalle was captured in the early hours.

Gen. Biroli's "Askaris" have since occupied the heights south west of the town and Gen. Santini's Blackshirts the height to the south east.

'Miraculous' Roadbuilding

An earlier cable stated:—

The Italians resumed their advance at dawn.

Air reconnaisance spotted a small body of enemy troops, retiring from Haussien towards Makalle, and a larger force, reported to be 10,000 strong, was also seen moving towards that centre from the south, which may mean a pitched battle for the position intended to be taken by the Abyssinians.

In the meanwhile the lack of enemy opposition, enabled Sgr. Mussolini's Blackshirts and their native allies to make a 15 to 18-mile advance over a difficult terrain in the first 24 hours.

Gen. Santini's main body established itself beyond Debrasion, while on the right Gen. Biroli's African Division is within a few miles of Haussien, which patrols have already entered in.

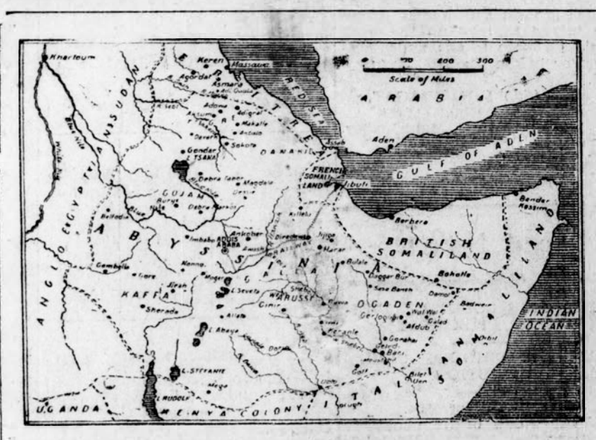
Midget mechanical road-builders are accomplishing miracles, enabling lorry traffic to bring supplies to the most advanced positions. Strictest sort of march discipline is maintained together with all the precautions against a surprise attack.

Economic Committee And Canada's Resolution

GENEVA: Nov. 4.

The Economic Sub-Committee of the Co-ordinating Committee has agreed in principle to ban exports mentioned on November 2, when the principal non-members of the League agree to participate in such an embargo.

The Drafting Committee meets in the afternoon to give a definite shape to Canada's resolution in this connection.



The Italian Forces are reported to have captured Haussien "en-route" to Makale, in N. Abyssin'a.

Greece Goes Monarchist

PLEBISCITE RESULT

ATHENS, Nov. 4.

The plebiscite resulted as follows:—

For the restoration of Monarchy 1,492,000.

For the continuance of the Republic 32,452.

Spoilt papers, 3,268.—Reuter.

Beware Of Civil War!

Where Acceptance Of Offices Will Lead To

SOCIALIST LEADER WARNS

NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

"The less Congressmen—what I say of Conngressmen applies to all honest Radical groups—mix themselves up in this business, the better for them. For us there can be no Constitutionalism before the attainment of Swaraj" observed Mr. Sampurnanand, referring to the question of acceptance of offices under the new Constitution, in his presidential address at the first session of the Nagpur Division Political Conference at the Chitnis Park last evening.

Repression Come To Stay

Mr. Sampurnanand suspected that the contention that offices should be accepted with a view to wreck the Constitution, was a clever ruse adopted to convince those who were opposed to the acceptance of offices and he definitely held the opinon that acceptance was unnecessary where Congressmen were in a majority, and where they were not, it was useless provided that the aim was really to wreck the Constitution. It would be a case of an Indian fighting with an Indian, a real Civil War existence with other 'isms', old and new.

Describing the attitude of Gandhiji to Abyssinia as curious he severely criticised the action of the Congress Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. in not interesting themselves in anti-war resolutions and in failing to give a clear lead to the country in the contingency of a war involving Great Britain and India breaking out.

DELETE THAT CLAUSE.

Continuing Mr. Sampurnanand characterised the distinction made in the new Congress constitution between manual and intellectual labour as unjustified and urged the deletion of the whole clause.

Concluding he observed.

"There can be no frittering away of energy on subjects which however laudable in themselves, do distract attention from the all-absorbing task of fighting for Independence. Harijan Seva and village improvement, for example, are not for us: Our goal is the liberation of the country and the regeneration of India, in which criterion human values will not be what they are to-day and in which it will be possible for every man, irrespective of the accident of his parentage to rise to his full height,—physical, intellectual and spiritual in which the mad scramble for means of subsistence yields place to willing service of all by all"—United Press.

REPRESSION COME TO STAY

Referring to the repressive policy of the Government he said "Because the awakening of mass consciousness has come to stay, we must reconcile ourselves to the fact that repression has come to stay." "I have no doubt that there is a regular armament race among various Provincial Governments to equip themselves with extraordinary powers," added Mr. Sampurnanand.

BOGEY OF COMMUNISM.

Referring to the bogey of Communism raised by the Government he observed that if the principles thereof were sound and in unison with the spirit of times, no power on earth could stop them. If on the other hand Communism were essentially unsound, there was no better way of combating it than to come in the open area and fight for its

Why China Raises Silver Rate

Japan Accuses Britain

TOKIO, Nov. 4.

Japan attributes Chinese monetary measures to the activities of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. Japan describes them as British intrigue against Japan and inimical to the Japanese interests.

The fear is expressed that the alleged British credits will be used by Nanking for military purposes and fresh anti-Japanese activities.—Reuter.

MOVE TO INCREASE HER EXPORT TRADE?

SHANGHAI, Nov. 4.

The Central Bank's equalisation silver duty rate has been raised rom 6-3/4 to 57-1/2 per cent. based on sterling at 14-1/2.

Declaring that China's silver reserve would provide more than hundred per cent. cover for bank note circulation in terms of foreign currency. Mr. T. V. Soong in an interview to Reuter expressed confidence in the Government's ability to maintain "practical exchange stability" at the present level. He anticipated from this great benefits to the export trade as well as the stimulation of the inflow of foreign capital.—Reuter's Special.

Leith-Ross Answers

SHANGHAI, Nov. 4.

Sir F. Leith-Ross interviewed by Reuter thought that the monetary scheme would be successful, provided safeguards such as a balanced budget and a strengthened banking system were fully carried out. He ridiculed the suggestion that the Chinese Government's action was inspired by assurances of loan from Powers wherewith to support their currency. He considered that China's silver resources would tide her over until the balance of trade was rectified by the operation of a stable exchange which he believed could be maintained without loan.—Reuter.

DEPLORABLE INDISCIPLINE

Dissociate Yourselves From R. C. Activities, Says Kidwai

LUCKNOW, Nov. 4.

The dispute between the Council of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee and the Executive of the Congress Reception Committee has been carried a stage further and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, President, U. P., P. C C., has circularised all members of the Executive to dissociate themselves from any activity which may be ostensibly carried on in the name of the Reception Committee, which, he holds, exists no more.

Enumerating the series of events leading to the present trouble Mr. Kidwai says it is for the first time in the history of the Congress in these provinces that a subordinate body (Reception Committee) which has been brought into being by a resolution of the Council has exhibited such a deplorable indiscipline and insubordination.

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee has been called at Agra on November 13 to endorse the Council's resolution dissolving the Executive of the Reception Committee and taking arrangements in connection with the forthcoming session of the Congress in its own hands.—A. P.

Br. Ambassador's Regulations

An earlier Shanghai cable states: Regulations have been issued by the British Ambassador under the China order-in-council prohibiting British subjects from making payment in silver in whole or in part in respect of any debt or other obligation, in contravention of the Chinese Government's decree nationalising silver.—Reuter.

PTE. CHANDLER GETS 10 YEARS

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

In the criminal sessions of the Madras High Court to-day Mr. Justice Wadsworth presiding Private F. W. Chandler, attached to the second battalion, Suffolk Regiment, stationed in Fort Saint George was unanimously found guilty by the jury of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The judge accepted the verdict and sentenced the accused to ten years' penal servitude.

The accused received the sentence calmly.—A.P.

NEW MUSLIM PARTY FOR BIHAR

Move To Amalgamate Congressmen And Nationalists

PATNA, Nov. 4.

Mr. Anisur Rahman writes:

A Muslim political party, consisting of Nationalist and Congressite Muslims, is going to be formed in the near future in the province. Invitations have already been issued to prominent Nationalists of various districts.

It is hoped that this party will represent the advanced Muslim view of the province. The party will also run a paper, the "Azad" for which declaration has already been made.—United Press.

EX-M. P. GRANTED DIVORCE

Wife's Adultery With Aly Khan And Its Sequel

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: Nov. 4.

A "decree nisi" has been granted by the Divorce Court to Mr. Thomas Guinness, a former member of the House of Commons, from the Bath City constituency, on the ground of adultery of Mrs. Guinness, formerly Hon'ble Joan Yardebuller, with Prince Aly Khan, son of H.H. the Aga Khan.

The suit was undefended.

AIR MAIL DELAYED

Sequel To Gales In Mediterranean

KARACHI: Nov. 4.

The east-bound Imperial Airmail due here yesterday afternoon is now not expected to arrive here before the end of the week, owing to phenomenal weather and persistent gales in the Mediterranean, involving complete hold-up of air services and extensive damage to shipping.—A.P.

FRONTIER COUNCIL BOYCOTT

PESHAWAR, Nov. 4.

When the Frontier Legislative Council commenced session to-day all elected members of the Minority Party were absent.

The President read a lengthy communication from them explaining the reason for their absence. They say: "Recent Circular by the Transferred Departments about elimination of Hindi and Gurmukhi from the media of instruction in primary schools has caused consternation amongst Hindus and Sikhs throughout the Province. The arguments advanced for this violent change of policy, in our opinion, are most untenable and that unconvincing. The only effective constitutional method open under the present circumstances of recording their protest and conveying strong feeling on the subject is to absent from the session. We have very great respect for the Chair and our action implies no discourtesy either to the Chair or to the House. We have been injured on a most vital point in our religious culture which is dearer to us than anything else and which Government is solemnly pledged to protect."

This evoked a discussion.

Minister Sir Abdul Qayum asked if this "boycott" was a constitutional method of making representation but the President deferred consideration of the constitutional aspect.—A. P.

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 3.

Disgusted over the alleged ill-treatment and misconduct of her husband, a 24-year-old Jain woman is reported to have committed suicide by swallowing an over-dose of opium. Her dead body was removed for post mortem examination.—United Press.

BALDWIN RETURNED UNOPPOSED

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Over 1,300 candidates have been nominated for the general election on November 14. 38 candidates have been returned unopposed including Mr. Baldwin namely 22 Conservatives, 3 Liberals and 13 Labourites.

All other members of the Government are likely to have to contest their seats.

Among the humorous incidents was the nomination of Mr. Harper at Walsall describing himself as an honest politician. The returning officer declined the description and the candidate thereupon was compelled to amend it to "politician."

South Leeds had a Social Credit candidate Townend wearing a green shirt (beret) attended by his supporters similarly attired. He attempted to pay the deposit.

150 sterling in half crowns but the Returning Officer insisted on notes which were supplied in the last moment.—Reuter.

Wanted Legislation For Cow-Protection

NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

The second annual celebration of the C. P. and Berar Gorakshan Prachar Karayalaya was held at the Ram Mandir yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney. Dr. Moonje, Dr. Paranjpe, Mr. Chounde Maharaj and others were present.

Dr. Moonje said that cow protection is a subject for which all Hindus should take a united stand.

The President advocated legislation in the Central Provinces for cow protection.—United Press.

AMIL GIRLS ON SILVER SCREEN

Karachi Panchayat's Protest

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

Considerable flutter has been created in the Amil community over the bold move of certain girls who, it is reported, have acted on the silver screen.

At the last meeting of the Panchayat of Khudabadi Amils held at Hyderabad, full vent was given to the feelings of the community when the question cropped up. The consensus of opinion was dead against the idea that their girls should adopt the screen as their career.—United Press.

COMPLETE THE PICTURE COMPETITION
WILL CLOSE TO-MORROW
WEDNESDAY
6th NOV.
Solutions must be written on our Entry Coupon
SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES

GORDON RICHARDS EXCELS HIMSELF

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

At Leicester, Gordon Richards rode his two-hundredth winner of the season for the third time when, riding Galvani he won the Quorndon Plate, over a distance of one mile from his solitary opponent Royal Ermine whom he beat by a length. Galvani started odds at 1/20.

STOP PRESS

JAPAN & NAVAL TALKS

TOKIO, Nov. 4.

The Cabinet appointed Admiral Nagano and Matsuzo Nagai to represent Japan at the London Naval Conference and according to the semi-official quarters has instructed them to work for a quantitative common upper limit with a qualitative reduction in aramaments in order to establish the principle of non-menace and non-aggression.

Japan opposes the introduction of political questions.—Reuter.

SUBHAS BOSE FOR LONDON?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON: Nov. 4.

I understand that following the application for the renewal of his passport, the authorities have issued a new and unrestricted passport, enabling Sjt. Subash Bose to visit any country.

Sjt. Bose is now likely to go to London.

ANOTHER PAPER FORFEITS SECURITY

POONA, Nov. 4.

Notices were served this evening on Mr. Karandikar, Editor of "Trikal" a local vernacular daily, demanding a security of Rs. 1,000 and Mr. Datye, keeper of the Loksangrah Press, where "Trikal" is printed, forfeiting his security of Rs. 2,000 already furnished.

The action against the former is reported to be in connection with the publication of a report of a speech delivered by Mr. P. H. Patwardhan of Ahmednagar at Sholapur in the Gandhi Week about a month back.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Graduate teacher; and a Matriculate clerk knowing typing. Apply sharp stating minimum terms to Principal, Union High School, Surat. (2032)

Wanted Atonce Seven Fitters for Sugar Factory already with Sugar Factory experience preferred. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road. (5101.

Wanted Urgently Competent Stenographer. Salary Rs. 60/- for a Limited Company. Apply personally Royal Service Agency, 369/71, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (5095).

Wanted—Applications are invite for the post of Assistant Engineer at Warachha Head Water Works, Surat, on the schedule pay of Rs. 100—5—125. The candidate should be a fully qualified First Class Mechanical Engineer of proficiency of the Bombay Presidency. Preference will be given to those who have experience of Steam pumps at the Water Works. Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned, stating full particulars on or before the 25th November, 1935. Tribhovandas S. Thakar, Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat. Surat Borough Municipality, Surat, Dated 31-10-1935. (2033)

Wanted fitters having experience of erection of Sugar Machinery. Intending applicants should interview the Manager, with testimonials, Maharashtra Sugar Mills, Ltd., Tilak Nagar, Belapur Road, D. M. Ry. (2031)

Wanted—A Graduate of mature age, knowing Hindi well. Knowledge of typewriting essential. Apply with copies of testimonials and minimum pay required to Shreeman Thakore Sahib of Raipur, Marwar, P.O. Haripur, B.B. (5092)

Wanted Students, unemployed, re tired and other educated ladies and gentlemen in each village of India, Burma, and Ceylon to work at their own residence in leisure hours. Pay Rs. 50 to 250 p.m. Apply sharp with six annas stamps to The Public Capital Ass. Co., Ltd., 16-E, Flaming Road, Lahore. (5031).

Wanted immediately Mill-Staff: (1) Manager, (2) Carding-Spinning Master, (3) Weaving Master, (4) Dyeing and Bleaching Master, (5) Engineer, Fitters, Etc., State lowest salary with testimonials, Box 5095, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted (1) Customs Superintendent. Starting pay Rs. 150. (2) Excise Superintendent. Starting pay Rs. 150. Apply with copies of testimonials and particulars of previous experience to Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar. (2020).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering.. Radio—Telegraphy, Broadcasting. Allowance Rs. 30. Railfare paid. Particulars on three anna,—National Technical College of India, Ltd., Bombay 20. (5094).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Free-Sick-Benefits and Instalment —Repayment—Facilities for small Loan Borrowers. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5067).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

"Falcon Beer". In bottles and on draught available at the "Taj Mahal Hotel" and "Green's" (2021)

146. AMUSEMENTS.

Combine recreation with exercise by dancing. We are Imperial Society Teachers (London), and guarantee to teach irrespective of age, lessons by appointment. Mayfair, opp. Naval Dockyard. (5070).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.
S. D. 30.
LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 34605 in respect of 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 492971/75 and 481736/40 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd. standing in the names of Bai Revakooverbai Hunsraj Hirjee & Bai Lilaventi Devidas has been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

5098

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Share Certificates of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Ltd., have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof:—

Name	Certificate No	No of Shares	Distinctive Numbers Ordinary
Bai Jamnabai Ranchhoddas and Mr. Sunderdas Ranchhoddas	28169	5	437191/95
	24568	5	472591/95
	30822	5	239867/71
Mr. Nensey Umarsey, deceased	9460	25	350345/69
	16489	5	132483/87
	17247	5	426841/45
	17248	5	427056/60
	17249	5	529931/35
	14861	5	377773/77

B. D. 30-10-35.

2039

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION—A few Season Tickets for Quadrangular and Australian Matches will be available at the Islam Gymkhana.

2035

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King. Defender of the Faith. Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAI SUNDRABAI, widow of Narayan Bhawoo Mantri, a land lady residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased

KRISHNARAO HARISCHANDRA MANTRI, KHANDERAO RAMCHANDRA MANTRI, PARASHRAM RAMCHANDRA MANTRI, JANARDAN RAMCHANDRA MANTRI, and PRABHAKAR RAMCHANDRA MANTRI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-five and in the Twenty-sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 21st day of October 1935.

PATHARE & LILADHAR, Petitioners' Attorneys

2030.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

COMPETENT ENGINEERS and well-known firms of Engineers are invited to study the local conditions of the water supply of the City of Ahmedabad, and to submit a Scheme for the Improvement of the supply and its equal distribution in different parts of the City. The person who intends to do so may obtain all information and details from the Municipal Engineer. All initial expenses in connection with the gathering of details and the preparation of the Scheme will have to be borne by the said person. The person or persons who submit the most satisfactory solution of the problem will be paid Rs. 5,000 as remuneration. The Municipality will be the sole judge as to which scheme is most satisfactory. Those who intend to take up the work should intimate to the undersigned on or before the 7th January 1936.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad.
1st November, 1935.

2036.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 523 of 1934.

TARABAI widow of Nanubhai D. Daru .... Plaintiff

vs.

MOOSAJI SHAIKH ESUFALLY MALLA and Ors. .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 2nd April, 1935 and Judge's Order, dated 30th August, 1935, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on Friday 8th November, 1935, at 4-30 (P.M.) (S.T.)

ALL THAT piece of Government land, situate at the Village of Danda, Taluka Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, on the East side of the B.B. & C.I. Rly., Santa Cruz 'Station, admeasuring about 4818 square yards and bearing Survey No. 54, Pot No. 1 and Falni No. 1, Entry No. D 519, with all buildings or structures standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1935.

G. R. KHAIRAJ,
Offg. Commissioner.

2037.

Auction Sales

BENNETT AND CO.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 10th November, 1935, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Palace View," Warden Road, very valuable and handsome artistic furniture specially made-to-order by Lazarus, Hall and Anderson, and other well-known makers, comprising large sliding dining table, chairs, carved sideboard, dinner-waggon, to match, silver cabinet, occasional tables, Burmese carved screen, silk tapestry-lined Chesterfield suites, drawing-room cabinets, Kydney shaped carved, writing table, bookstand, peg tables, oil painting and pictures, palm-stands, Vinesta chairs duco, easy-chairs, ivory inlaid tables, Oxidised and duco'd brass bed-steads complete with mattresses and poles, takwood beds, mirror and panel door almyrahs, wardrobes carved dressing tables, hat stands, ceiling fan Exminister and Mirazpur carpets, side tables, cane furniture, table ornaments, Cashmere carved tables, safe, crockery and glassware, etc.

The property of E. J. Judah, Esq., of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from tomorrow.

AUCTION SALE OF ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 897 of 1935 (Abboobaker vs. Ismail), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 14th November, 1935, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Ornaments such as diamond buttons, ear-rings, ring, etc., gold buttons, watch silver ring, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer		Arrival	Departure
Shunko	Ma :	24th Oct.	10th Nov
Mantai	,,	9th Nov.	24th Nov.
Himalaya	,,	18th ,,	23rd Dec.
Iwatesan	,,	24th ,,	8th ,,
Belgium	,,	1st Dec.	10th ,,
Borneo	,,	9th ,,	25th ,,
Sumatra	,,	24th ,,	8th ,,

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(Continued from Col. 7)

bags gr. cake, A Oomerbhoy; 112 d|s gr. oil A Oomerbhoy.

S S City of Paris, for Liverpool:—675 bags gr. oil cakes, M S Kaisha; 3200 bags groundnut oil cakes K Dewchand and Co; 27 bales cotton T waste, M Narottamdas & Co; 26 drums castor oil, A Hargovindas and Co; 50 bales vegetable fibre, D Anandji and Co; 225 bals hemp, K J Kapadia.

For Manchester:—50 bls cotton waste, G M Vyas and Co; 100 bls cotton waste, B Karsandas & Co; 76 d|s castor oil, A Hargovindas & Co; 44 bales cotton, C Jairam & Co; 100 bales cotton, B Karsandas and Co.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, O Suleman and Co; 50 bals hemp D Anandji; 100 bales veg. fibre, D Anandji; 220 bales cotton, B Mavji and Co; 129 bales wool, E Mavji and Co; 330 bales cotton, Langley and Co.

For Dunkirk:—1750 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate, Ltd.

For Ghent:—125 bales cotton, Langley and Co.

S S Tango Maru, for Hongkong:—60 bags zeadary roots, E Mavji and Co; 49 bags gum, E Mavji & Co; 31 bags gum, E S Ah. Kayam.

For Osaka:—145 bags alu. scrap G Gabriel; 115 bales cotton M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, C Jethabhai and Co.

For Kobe:—90 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Nov. 4.

S.S. Shwedagon; Capt. T A Goodbody; Agents Indo-Burmah P Co; from Rangoon.
City of Evansville; D O Evans; F F Campbell and Co; from Montreal via Karachi.
Goalpara; W H Hemmings; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co; from Moulmein via Colombo.
,, City of Paris; W L Walton; Killick Nixon Co; from Liverpool via Karachi.
,, Shunko Maru; M Inoye; O S Kaisha; from Karachi.
,, Vasna; J Rowe; Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; from Busrah via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: Nov. 4.

S.S. Steel Worker; K O Bornson; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co; for Calcutta via Colombo.
,, Goldengate; J Fagerland; Scindia Steam N Co: for Bassein.
,, Clan Ranold; H Evans; James Finlay & Co; Coast Ports via Bhavnagar.
,, Hakimura; W H Hemmings; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co; for Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay: Nov. 4.

S.S. Tuscania for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.
,, City of Evansville for American Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay: Nov. 4.

2 Hatarana 4592, London 9-11, M M and Co.
6 Saugor 3935, Karachi 7-11, M M and Co
7 City of Paris 6855, Liverpool, N F K Nixon and Co.
8 Steel Works 3450, Calcutta 5-11, M M & Co.
9 Tango Maru, 4238, Japan 11-11, N Y Kaisha.
14 Alipore 3241, Japan 9-11, M M and Co.
15 Amberton 3245, U S A, 5-11, Ralli Bros
16 Clan Ronald, 3379, Bhavnagar 4-11 J Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Victoria Marie 882, Malabar Coast 6-11, Merchant S N Co.
3 Baroda 1888, Busrah 6-11, M M and Co.
5 Jalapalaka 2630, Rangoon 8-11, Scindia S N Co.
8 City of Evansville 4141, Calcutta, 6-11, F F Campbell and Co.
9 Goalpara 3216, N F N F, M M & Co.
14 Oostcappelle 348, M Coast, N F Merchant S N Co.
15 Indira 278, M'Coast 5-11, Malabar Steamship Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C/R Golden Gate 2950. Rangoon, 5-11 Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM.

Maloja 7-11, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 14-11, P & O S N Co
Strathmore 10-11, P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 21-11, P & O S N Co.
Carthage 28-11, P & O S N Co.
Bhutan 8-11 M M and Co.

FROM GENOA

Victoria, 7-11, L Triestino.
Victoria 11-11, L Triestino.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 21-11, L Triestino.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

Maloja 7-11, P & O S N Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Vita 4-11, M M and Co.
Baroda 6-11, M M and Co.
Vasna 7-11, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris, 4-11 K Nixon and Co.
Tuscania 6-11, Graham's T. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tuscania 14-11, Grahams Trading Co.

FROM CHINA, JAPAN

Mirzapore 6-11, M M & Co.
Mayebashi Maru 15-11 N Y Kaisha.
Mantai Maru 9-11, O S Kaisha.
Himalaya Maru 18-11 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 25-11 N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru 29-11 N Y Kaisha
Italy Maru 26-11 N Y Kaisha.
Iwatesen Maru 24-11 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 8-11, O S Kaisha.
Bhutan 10-11, M M & Co.
Ranchi 1-11, P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 11-11, N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 21-11, N Y Kaisha.
Himalaya Maru 23-11, O S Kaisha.
Mantai Maru 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 29-11, N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru 29-11, N Y Kaisha.
Italy Maru 30-11, N Y Kaisha.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Evansville 4-11 F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 15-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Polk 28-11 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Mobile 25-11 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Evansville 7-11, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Garfield 5-11, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Polk 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Silverbeech 12-11, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sonnenfels 2-11, L Edwards.

FROM RANGOON

Goalpara 4-11 M M and Co.
Garada 6-11 M M and Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Varela 13-11, M M and Co.
Bamora 14-11, M M and Co.
Bandra 7-11, M M & Co.
Varsova 9-11, M M & Co.

FROM MOULMEIN.

Jalaveera 5-11 Scindia S N Co.
Hadiotis 5-11 Scindia S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Tairea, 2-11, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Narkunda 9-11 P & O S N Co.
Cathay 16-11 P & O S N Co.
Strathmore 23-11 P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 2-11, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 9-11, P & O S N Co.
Cathay 16-11, P & O S N Co.
Strathmore 23-11, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11, P & O S N Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Tango Maru 1-11-35
,, Ranchi (boats) .... ,,
,, Vita 2-11-35
,, Kalavati 1-11-35
,, President Van Buren 1-11-35
S.S. Maroran Maru (boats American cotton) 1-11-35.
S.S. Sirsa 1-11-35.
S.S. Jalapalaka 1-11-35.
S.S. Indira 1-11-35.
S S. Dayawati 1-11-35.

IMPORTS.

Bombay: Nov. 4.

S S Shekesan Maru; Agents O S Kaisha, from Yokohama:—36 cases gl. ware, 180 bags caustic soda, 200 bales straw boards.

From Tokyo:—91 c|s cotton yarn 200 bags sulphur, 200 bags chlorate of potash.

From Nagoya:—75 bales cotton goods, 206 c|s E'tiles, 275 c|s P'ware 83 c|s clocks.

From Osaka:—300 c|s cotton yarn, 330 c|s brass circles, 280 kegs paint, 35 c|s rubber goods, 134 kgs lead powder, 20 coils iron wire, 75 c|s iron bars, 30 c|s cardboard box, 130 c|s gl. ware, 125 c|s cotton goods, 50 bales paper, 200 coils hardware, 155 c|s gl. bottles, 75 c|s P'ware.

From Kobe:—173 bags gl. powder, 20 bdls chest wood, 35 c|s rayon goods, 50 c|s woollen goods, 75 c|s wax, 240 c|s cotton P'goods, 45 c|s celluloid goods. 35 c|s toys, 75 c|s art S yarn.

From Fusan:—130 c|s P'ware, 38 bags yamana powder.

From Moji:—218 pieces sanitary ware, 4639 bdls steel bars, 200 bdls tin plates.

From Hongkong:—125 c|s preserves, 319 pkgs cassia.

From Shanghai:—75 c|s cotton yarn, 186 bags green beans.

From Singapore:—1550 bags copra, 100 bdls pineapples, 900 bags sago flour, 25 bags pepper, 386 bgs B'nuts, 39 bdls rattans, 110 bdls gum.

From Penang:—240 bags tapiaco flour, 251 bags B'nuts, 587 bags copra.

EXPORTS.

Bombay: Nov. 4.

S S. Hatarana, for London:—432 bags oil cake, L Dreyfus and Co; 10 H|heads Indian chutney, F Nowroji and Co.

For Hull:—26 drums castor oil, A Hargovindas and Co; 27 d|s groundnut oil, S Oil Mills, Ltd; 2660 bags castor seed, Cotton Agts. Ltd; 520 d|s groundnut oil, A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton waste, P D Vora and Co.

S S Dalgoma, for Havre:—1000 bags myrabollams, K Tricomji; 924 bags myrabollams, H Bhagwandas and Co.

For Hull:—200 bags soap stone powder, Shaw Wallace and Co.

S S Tuscania, for Glasgow:—60 bags cotton, Langley and Co; 1280

(Continued in Col. 5)

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

IFTU EXECUTIVE MEETS IN PARIS

International Trade Union Congress To Be Held In London In June

(IFTU) An ordinary meeting of the IFTU) Executive was held in Paris on the 26th and 27th September, 1935, with C. Mertens (Belgium) in the chair. Those present were Hicks (Great Britain, deputising for Citrine), Jacobsen (Denmark), Jouhaux (France), Schorsch (Austria), Tayerle (Czechoslovakia), W. Schevenels, the General Secretary, and G. Stolz, the Assistant Secretary.

The Executive decided to hold the 1936 International Trade Union Congress in London in June. It noted the memorandum presented to the League of Nations by the IFTU on the legal status of women It was also decided that a meeting of the International Committee of Trade Union Women and an International Conference of Women Trade Unionists should be held in connection with the 1936 International Trade Union Congress.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REFORT

The Executive dealt in detail with the problem of the Trade Union Movement in the Fascist countries and approved certain proposals of the Secretariat. It also decided that the IFTU and its Co-ordination Committee should be convened as soon as possible.

Schevenels, the General Secretary, made a comprehensive report on his visit to the Baltic countries. In Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia he had had important conversations, which gave him a good idea of the position. Schevenels had also visited Finland, where he was able to see for himself the satisfactory upward movement and extended effectiveness of the Trade Unions. Membership of the Finnish National Centre rose from 19,000 in 1930 to 30,000 in 1934. Judging from the reports of affiliated Unions, membership this year is already over 35,000 and is likely to reach the 40,000 mark by the end of the year.

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN WAR

The Executive also examined the present state of the Italo-Abyssinian Dispute. It fully approved the decisions taken on the 6th September by the joint meeting held in Geneva of the IFTU General Council and the LSI Executive, and noted that a meeting of the joint Anti-War Committee of the IFTU and LSI would be held on the 27th September. It decided immediately to convene the IFTU General Council should the League of Nations fail. The members of the Executive gave detailed accounts of the measures taken in the different countries in execution of the Geneva decisions.

The Executive noted a report from the General Secretary on the recent meeting of the International Trade Union Committee for Youth and Educational Questions, and adopted, after slight amendments, the recommendation drawn up by the Committee. This recommendation, which will be transmitted to National Centres, contains a series of proposals as to methods of propaganda and recruitment among young workers, the training of leaders, recruitment of young unemployed, special social demands for the young and proposals for the compilation of statistics which might help to solve the problem relating to young workers.

The next meeting of the Executive will be held in Paris on the 13th and 14th November, 1935.

LABOUR PLAN FOR HOLLAND

(IFTU).—On the 26th and 27th October the Party and Trade Unions in Holland will hold a joint Congress to discuss a "Labour Plan", which has been drawn up by a joint committee and of which the main points, in the form of a draft resolution in thirteen sections, have already been submitted to discussion in the organisations and by the public.

The resolution is addressed to "all the people of Holland". While the introduction admits that "the international crisis cannot be overcome by measures of the Dutch authorities", it is on the other hand stated that "Holland has great natural wealth, large quantities of idle capital and of labour, a large mechanism of production and immense means of transport, knowledge and technical capabilities. It is unnecessary and is therefore not to be tolerated that a people in the possession of such wealth should allow a large part of its citizens to become morally and economically degraded by enforced idleness and poverty."

LABOUR PLAN

The Labour Plan envisages measures to (1) bring about national economic recovery and decrease unemployment; (2) level out as far as possible booms and slumps in the future; (3) organise production and adjust it to the needs of the people; (4) raise permanently the general standard of living.

The Labour Plan should be put into effect on the basis of the free and democratic collaboration of a free people .... Congress appeals to all Dutch men and women who see the distress of to-day and are aware of approaching dangers; it appeals to all, to whatever class of society or religion they belong, and urges them to join in support for the realisation of the Plan. The Congress declares that the Party and Trade Unions will resort to all their forces and all legal means to make the Labour Plan the guiding light of a great popular movement, which shall be powerful enough to safeguard the Dutch people from further economic decline and spiritual confusion, and to help them rise out of misery to a higher level of well-being and culture."

Illness Is A Double-Edged Sword For Indian Workers

Government Must Accept League Convention And Provide Insurance

By A. R. GOKHALE

II

The condition of industrial workers in general is unfavourable and that of an Indian worker is no exception to the general state of things. The housing conditions of the Indian workers are far from satisfactory, inasmuch as lack of sufficient ventilation and of water-supply are concerned. As the industry is centred in big cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad, etc., the evils of a city-life such as ample facilities for drinking toddy, and the abundance of brothels bring about a loss in the health of the workers. The exhausted workers try to obtain relief by drinking liquor and workers who cannot afford to have family life for want of money, fall victims to the other evil. It has been remarked by the Royal Commission on Labour that disparity in the proportion of the sexes in the industrial areas leads to the increase of prostitution and the spread of venereal disease.

A Double Calamity

The Indian workers most of whom come from villages, have to work in mills, which puts a great strain upon them; and in return they are paid wages which just enable them to keep body and soul together. The low payment compels the Indian worker to remain content with a low standard of living, which gives him food wanting in vitamins. Bad food coupled with ill-ventilated housing causes ill-health and the workers, whose capacity for saving is meagre have not the capacity to take medical help. As soon as a worker gets ill, he loses his means of maintenance and has to face the two-edged calamity of increase in expenditure and loss of livelihood. To get medical treatment, he is generally compelled to contract a debt, from which there is never an escape. In former days when the joint family system was in existence, the worker had at least some hopes of being cared for by his relations; but the situation as remarked by the Commission is that "Industrial life has tended to break down the joint family system." The ties of neighbourhood which bind the villagers together are very loose in cities, for the city man, whose heart is in the job and eye on the watch, has very little time to inquire into the misery of others.

Inadequate Medical Facilities

The medical facilities that the workers can avail of at present are inadequate. The fact is that industries are either fully centred in big cities like Bombay, Madras, etc., or in district towns like Ahmedabad and Sholapur, or in out-of-the-way places like Jamshedpur. The hospitals in Bombay are thrown open to the whole population; and even when an additional accommodation is made in J. P. Hospital, a very small proportion of the benefits from it goes to the workers. They do not get any special facility, which their condition demands. In the case of district places like Sholapur, what happens is that the local Government hospital fails to expand with the needs of the town growing on account of industry. The municipalities also do the work of giving medical treatment to the public; their facilities are narrow because they can utilize only a fraction, i.e., 4 per cent of their incomes on medical relief. The Government say that the municipalities cannot afford to spend more, because they have to meet greater demands of water-supply, drainage and light. The third is the case of the rural areas where new industries are started; and in these places, the workers are completely without medical relief. Here they have to depend upon the relief given by their employers like the Tata Iron and Steel Works of Jamshedpur.

Adopt The League Convention

If the Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, is given effect to by the Government of India, then the Indian workers will get some measure of relief. The nature of the draft convention adopted in June 1927 is as follows:—

(a) The first principle that the Draft Convention has laid down is that compulsory sickness insurance should apply to manual and non-manual workers, including apprentices employed by industrial and commercial undertakings.

(b) Secondly it has laid down that a person, incapable of work by reason of ill-health, should be entitled to a cash benefit for at least the first 26 days of incapacity. The National laws can fix for themselves the period of contribution which should qualify the workers to get cash benefits, and also the waiting period of sick workers after which his medical treatment should begin. The insured person is entitled to get medical treatment free of charge.

(c) Sickness insurance is to be carried on by self-governing institutions; and the employers and the insured workers are to contribute to the sickness insurance fund. The General Conference of the International Labour Organization has also made a recommendation on sickness insurance on the lines of the Convention.

How Govt. Shirked Their Duty

The discussion over the Draft conventions and the recommendation took place in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 27th March, 1928. The Member for Industries and Labour the Hon. Sir Bhupendra Mitra argued that a compulsory scheme of sickness insurance was in no way possible in the Indian conditions, inasmuch as the labour force was in no way stable. The absence of the self-governing institutions of sickness insurance in India was also emphasized; and it was also said that the Indian workers would not be willing to contribute their share to the sickness insurance fund, should such a scheme be prepared. The Member also pleaded that in other European countries like England and France, voluntary sickness insurance existed before the introduction of the compulsory sickness insurance, and added that the adoption of such a scheme in India would be a question of time. Sir Bhupendra Mitra said "Now assuming that 10 per cent of the 5 millions are continuously sick throughout the year, that means 500,000 beneficiaries. Assuming that sickness benefit is Rs. 10 a month, the cost will be Rs. 50 lakhs a month. Twelve times that is 6 crores." In short the recommendations and the convention of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization were turned down on the score of want of funds.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved an amendment that the scheme should be applied to the workers in factories who number about 20 lakhs of people out of 30 crores. He also suggested that a few hundred thousand people working in mines, and agricultural workers on organised plantations such as in Assam, Coorg, and Madras should be brought within the scheme. But the amendment was lost. The only hope that the Member for Industries and Labour gave was that the Government appreciated the idea of the scheme, and that the Government of India proposed to consult the Provincial governments.

A letter on the subject of Draft Conventions and Recommendation concerning sickness insurance was addressed to all the local governments. The replies given to it by the provincial governments show a variety of reasons, for which they accepted a part of the scheme or rejected it as a whole.

The general impression that one would get from the views of the local governments is that all of them applaud the scheme in theory but reject it as impracticable for want of funds.

Labour Commission Recommendations.

Just within a year after these views were expressed by the local governments, the Royal Commission on labour was appointed in July, 1929, to enquire into the conditions of labour in India. The gist of their recommendations about the scheme of sickness insurance is as follows:—

(a) The Commission has recommended statistical enquiries in selected centres in order to have an idea of the incidence of sickness among workers; the statistics were to be collected with expert medical and actuarial advice.

(b) The Commission recommended that the preliminary inquiries should be conducted by the Government of India through "a committee drawn from the central legislature including representatives of capital and labour."

(c) Success can be achieved by building on already existing foundation rather than by the introduction of methods new to the country.

(d) The Commission recommended that the responsibility of giving medical facilities should be taken by government on non-contributory basis and that the responsibility of giving financial benefits should be left to the employers.

For this purpose, the workers and the employers should contribute. The Commission recommended, "During the period of sickness, the worker would be entitled to a proportion of his wages, which would be paid from the fund by the employer."

During the last three years, the Government of India and the local governments have not taken any legislative or administrative action regarding sickness insurance.

(To Be Continued).

FACTORY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL

Report Shows Increase In Membership

(IFTU) A report submitted by de Jonge, the Secretary, to the annual meeting of the Evecutive the Factory Workers' International shows that the membership of this International rose in 1934 from 348,125 to 351,905. Four of the affiliated organisations lost a total of 3,500 members; eleven Unions reported a total increase in membership of 7,300, the other organisations remaining more or less stationary. In some countries there are signs of the Trade Unions taking up the offensive. At the end of 1934 unemployment in the affiliated Unions of Paperworkers showed the following levels: Denmark 3½ per cent., Finland 7 per cent, Norway (including short-time) 29 per cent and Sweden 16 per cent. In the Factory Workers' Unions unemployment varied at the 31st December between 24 per cent and 42 per cent (Holland). After a thorough exchange of views on the position of the paper industry, decisions regarding tactics and the method of fighting were adopted and these are to be transmitted by the Executive to the Unions o fPaper workers.

HOURS OF WORK.

During the year under review, the Secretariat has published important reports on the margarine and oil industry, in connection with the attempt to get international reduction of hours of work introduced into the chemical industry. Immediately before the 1935 International Labour Conference takes place, an international trade group conference is to be held in Geneva as a demonstration in favour of reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry. The Secretary was moreover empowered to attend the Labour Conference in Geneva when questions affecting factory workers are being dealt with.

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE.

The Executive expressed its agreement with the position taken by the IFTU and LSI in Geneva on the 6th September. The Covenant should be respected and sanctions applied if necessary. Affiliated organisations and there members were urged in a resolution to carry out the recommendations of their National Centres on this question and to use all the power at their command to fulfil the duty of the working class as one of the most important guardians of the peace.

CULTURE OF ROSES

Selection And Preparation Of Suitable Soil

(BY M. BHUTTACHARJI, M. N. R. S. (LONDON).

As the planting season for Roses is approaching, it would be a facility to you to know the nature of the soil which your garden contains and on which you intend to grow your roses. First of all you have to select the soil and the spot which are the most important factors to make the Rose growing a success.

LIGHT SOIL.

You can grow your Roses safely on any soil which should be clean, pure, unimpaired, lively and fresh though the structure, be light, heavy, sandy or clay. Though these conditions are unsuitable for growing roses yet they can easily be overcome by some process of curing and treatment of the soil. Without doubt you can get the best results in roses from the soils you have in your own garden, only you have to keep in view that the top layer of the land where you propose to prepare the rose-beds, should be of a lighter character and having the formation of a loan. You can know atonce a "light" soil by taking in your hands some portion of it and press it firmly together and if it falls asunder when the pressure is liberated. But if you find that the soil is continuing to stay in the same state of compression when the pressure is free, you should know it to be surely a "heavy" one. In case of heavy soil what you have to do is to overcome its heaviness first by arranging a proper drainage and then by breaking it up well.

The light soil is one in which we find more of sand and which is porous and pervious to rain water. The heavy soil is just opposite to it. Roses will grow in both the light and the heavy soils. But they prefer the heavier one if good drainage is provided and digging and hoeing well-available. Roses can be successfully grown on any soil if it is properly made and dressed.

IDEAL SOIL.

An ideal soil never always falls to the luck of a grower. Yet any soil can be made amenable to growing roses if attention is paid to the curing of the defects in it. By an ideal soil we mean a soil which contains a loamy structure, that is a mixture of rich clay and sand with a good quantity of humous ingredients in it. The humous ingredients retain the moisture of the soil longer than it could otherwise be. The soil naturally contains clay, sand, lime and other organic matters in its composition Potash and Phosphoric acid are also found in it. The existence of these two latter ingradients adds much to the soils fertility and productivity.

NECESSARY INGREDIENTS.

The presence of sand in the soil makes it pervious to the rain water which carries healthy food to the roots. The lime is also a very important thing in keeping the freshness of the soil by re-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 3)

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

A Glimpse Of The Australians

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

DISCIPLINE OF THE TEAM.

Along with a large crowd of cricket fans I made my pilgrimage on Sunday afternoon to the Parsee Gymkhana where the Australian visitors were to practise at the nets. Among the spectators were most of the aspirants to the honours of the ensuing Quadrangular and All-India Matches, who were keenly watching the actions and movements of the Master players. There were also several old-stagers present who were critically studying the strong and weak points in the visitor's game. The thing that struck me most, to start with was the rigid discipline enforced by their manager, old Frank Tarrant.

Sitting behind the nets in a chair with a little note book in hand, Tairant called the players to step into the crease and out of it as he thought best. "Jack Ryder, put on your pads," "Your turn now, Alexander", "Three more balls Bryant"—orders of this kind were heard off and on during the course of the practice, and they were all religiously obeyed. How I wished that our players could emulate that sense of discipline!

A LESSON FOR INDIANS.

There is so much of self-interest and self-aggrandisement brought into play by some of our prominent crickters that teamwork has become a very difficult, if not, impossible task. Fancy a batsman asking his Captain to change his batting order, or a bowler to give him bowling or a fielder to be placed in a particular position, each according to his choice instead of at the discretion and judgment of the skipper. They seem to forget that the Captain has to consider not only the case of each individual player but the team as a whole, so that he may collect the highest contribution from each and all together. It is not my intention to sermonise on the subject. But I do think that our players would do well to emulate the example of their redoubtable guests.

SOME HEIGHT THAT!

There was a comic incident in the tallest man of the Australian troduced L. P. Jai to Lisle Nagel, the tallest man of the Australian team. Nagel with his six feet six inches towered above the Bombay Captain like Gulliver over a Lilliputian. The meeting sent the crowd to a burst of laughter and cheering. Jack Ryder, the Australian skipper, stands next in height with four inches short. The others are not very far behind. The average height of the team must be somewhere near five feet seven or eight inches. Somebody humorously remarked that the Australians could cover half the ground by their height and reach alone and that would more than make up for their deficiency in speed due to the advanced age of some of their players!

YOUNGER THAN AGE.

The "Governor-General" as Charlie Macartney is popularly called, was not there. So I cannot say how he looks for his age (48). But Herbert Ironmonger and Jack Ryder who are 49 and 46 respectively, look much younger than their age. The others of course—I mean those above forty-appear fairly youthful and vigorous. Apparently they have preserved their health very carefully. When I was looking at these players in action, I was reminded of many our star players who retired from the battlefield, years before they attained the age of these veterans. Blame our unhealthy good and low vitality for it!

BOWLING STOCK.

Two practice nets were put up and the bowlers divided themselves into two sections, fast, medium and slow bowling to each batsman. Every one had his turn in batting too. There seemed to be a large stock of bowlers with plenty of variety. Nothing extraordinary however came in my way. The speed merchants, T. Leather and H. Alexander—one tall and upright and the other short and stocky—exhibited wonderful speed and accuracy in their deliveries. Nonetheless, Ryder punished his team mate—both hai from Victoria—mercilessly. Once he lifted Nagel, the fast medium bowler, to the Reclamation Wall, to the immense enthusiasm of the crowd. Arthur Alisop also gave a glimpse of his tremendous hitting capacity. Following his leader, he planted Ironmonger, the famous slow left hander, on the Islam Gymkhana pavilion!

BATTING STRENGTH.

Plenty of guile and deception was noticed in the bowling of Ronald Oxenham with his slow right-hand off-breaks and F. Mair with his slow leg-breaks. These bowlers are bound to do a good deal of damage to our unwry batsmen. Ronald Morrisby, (20), the baby of the team, gave a stylish display of his large repertaire of strokes, while F. Bryant and Wendell Bill, the opening pair, gave a careful and judicious treatment to the variety of bowlers. Nagel, on the other hand, caused an amount of movement among the crowd by his injudicious negotiation of the spin bowling.

82 BOMBAY HORSES REACH CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

A horse special from Poona arrived at Howrah early Friday morning with 82 horses, which are to compete in the cold weather, racing in charge of Messrs. Robinson, Higgins, Hoyt, Pratt, Northmore and Ringstead.

The following are the horses attached to each stable:—

A. Higgins.

Robert, Rivalli, Taj Kasra, Bistonian, Flinty, Miss Winsome, Ringsend, Wild Vixen, Melason, Helofalot, Silver Plated, Tolerate, Tel-Asur, Zarane, Stanford Main, Cercello, Tatyoon, Constantine, Mad Hatter, Winking, Birthday Book, Tijiro, The Visitor, Alienist, Castleton, and Billaidee.

J. Robinson.

Pougatchev, Rentsamark, Light Sussex, Camping, Le Commissaire, Ballylinch, Circassian, Garter, Princess, Karaway, Swift Reynard Largition Curfew III and Firerider.

E. Ringstead.

Gold Feriod, Essex Book, Pest, Greensward, Denmisore, Titch, Romance, Diagonal, Prince Philipa, Silver Guard, King's Lead, Purple Heron, Ecclesiastic Strength, Heliograph Toomba, Hill Note, and Ronaldo.

C. H. Northmore.

Mas d'Antibes, Smoky Joe, Zuyder Zee, The Nun, Widden Hill, Shaphir, Cartoon, Perrier and Parknasilla.

F. J. Pratt.

Chou Rose, Necker, Half-Mast, Flying Orders and Black Peril.

A. Hoyt.

Star of Italy, Talk, Pearless Prince, Jim Thomas, Tohunga, Play On, Private Seal, Ballybrittas, Blackette, Cymro and Jackmore.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep, instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

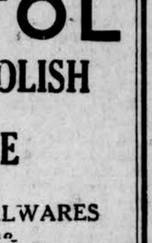
This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigorous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.



AUSTRALIA TO PLAY FIVE TESTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The complete fixture list for the Australians' tour of South Africa is as follows:—

Nov. 23, 25, and 26, v. Natal, at Durban. Nov. 30, Dec. 2, 3, v. Western Province, at Cape Town. Dec 7, 9, 10 v. Transvaal, at Johannesburg. Dec. 14, 16, 17, 18 v. South Africa, at Durban (first Test). Dec. 24, 26, 27, 28, v South Africa, at Johannesburg (second Test).

Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4 v. South Africa at Cape Town (third Test). Jan 7, 8, 9 v Eastern Province at Port Elizabeth. Jan. 11, 13, 14 v. Border, at East London. Jan. 18, 20, 21 v. Free State, at Bloemfontein. Jan. 25, 27, 28 v. Transvaal, at Johannesburg. Jan. 31, Feb. 1, 3, v. Griqualand, at Kimberley.

Feb. 8, 10, 11, v. Rhodesia, at Buluwayo. Feb. 15, 17, 18, 19 v. South Africa, at Johannesburg (fourth Test). Feb. 22, 24, 25 v. Natal, at Durban or Maritzburg. Feb. 28, March 1, 3, 4 v. South Africa, at Durban (fifth Test). March 8, 10, 11 v. Transvaal, at Johannesburg (provisional). Dates undecided: v. Western Province at Cape Town (provisional).

For the week ending October 26th the total number of deaths recorded in Delhi City was 145 as against 203 in the preceding week bringing a daily average of 21 deaths. In New Delhi there were 28 births with 10 deaths. There was one case of cerebrospinal fever but no death was reported.

KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE

To Proceed In Spite Of Incident Of Attempted Assassination Of Premier

We have received the following from the Vice-Consulate of the Republic of China.

"Cable advice has been received at this Office from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of China to the effect that Mr. Wang Chin-Wei, President of the Executive Yuan, was shot at thrice after the opening ceremony of the 6th Kuomintang Conference. The Minister received three wounds none of which is serious. He is at present making favourable progress in the Central Hospital at Nanking. The assailant, who was arrested on the spot, is now under trial.

"The Kuomintang Conference is to proceed in spite of this incident and the Reuter's report that "the Conference adjourned indefinitely" is incorrect.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE CASE

Managing Director's Appeal Against Conviction Admitted In High Court

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court admitted the appeal of Chimanlal Purshottamdas, Managing Director of the American Cotton Exchange, against the sentence of 3 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 passed on him by the Presidency Magistrate Third Court, under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act. Their Lordship also directed the appellant to be released on the same bail as before.

The appellant was one of the 265 persons arrested by the police as a sequel to a raid on the Exchange premises on April 7 last.

In convicting the appellant, the Magistrate held that the "teji mandi" transactions carried on at the Exchange were of the nature of gaming or wagering.

"CURRENCY DUPLICATORS"

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Crime Branch police successfully foiled the attempt of two persons to cheat a Hindu merchant who was induced to bring five notes of Rs. 1,000 each to be duplicated by some magical process, on Saturday afternoon at Grant Road.

When applying for the remand of Sultan Mohamed Raziuddin and Manilal Ramlal to police custody before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day, Sub-Inspector Kokje stated that on receiving information that the accused were imposing on merchants and others that they were in a position to duplicate currency notes a trap was laid for the suspects and they were arrested on Saturday.

It appears the accused made an arrangement with a Hindu merchant to duplicate five notes of Rs. 1,000 each on Saturday at 1 p.m. near Grant Road station.

Fell Into Hands Of Police.

The police who were informed waited at the place and arrested the accused. On a search of their person, Sulpho-cyanide of Potassium, chloride of gold; P. O. P. papers etc., were found.

The Magistrate remanded the accused in custody till November 18.

Miss Vazifdar, winner of First Prize and Miss Gokuldas Second Prize winner, in the 2-miles Ladies Cycle Race held at the Oval, Bombay, under the auspices of the Bombay Amateur Athletic League on Sunday last.

The College Square Swimming Club Team of Calcutta who have taken part in a series of Water-Polo Matches in Bombay and won thumping victories and displayed a remarkable game. Photo shows left to right, (standing) Shah, Mallick, Mulji, Ghosh and D. Das; (sitting) G. Das and M. Dey.

Ghosh, Shah, Dey and Mulji have been continuously playing for their Team since 1921-28 in the Calcutta Water-Polo League and Water-Polo Shield matches and were winners of many trophies. D. Das broke Mulji's record in many events at the age of 13 in 1933 and now is continuously breaking his own records.

Bodily Power Mental Strength

They are here in SANATOGEN

The nervous system must be vigorous, otherwise not only the body suffers but will-power and mental capacity are seriously affected as well. Invigorate your nervous system by taking Sanatogen. In so doing, you will both strengthen your body and improve the power of your mind.

Sanatogen will increase your vitality and tone up your nerves. It will make you feel brighter, fresher and keener all through the day, because it provides the body with nature's own building materials—organic phosphorus and proteid.

Thousands have known the benefits of Sanatogen. Bodily strength and mental alertness are also within your reach. Start taking Sanatogen to-day—then you will soon observe an extraordinary improvement in your health. Once more you will know the thrill that radiant health and youthful vitality can bring.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

BRYTOL

METAL POLISH & PASTE

For ALL METALWARES & UTENSILS

Imparts lasting lustre at Minimum Cost & Labour

THE LILY CHEMICAL WORKS, Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

FLIT

the insecticide that always kills!

When insects threaten your comfort and health—

Don't waste your money on worthless insecticides

The shadow of disease lurks over your home when you buy a weak insecticide. Such insecticides are a menace. They promise protection, but they let insects torture you—they expose you to the illness insects carry—they do not give you the comfort and security you are entitled to. For safety's sake, be sure you get FLIT. FLIT really *kills* insects—and they stay dead! FLIT spray does not stain. Always insist on getting the yellow tin with the soldier and black band. To guarantee you against fraudulent refilling, the FLIT tin is sealed for your protection.

Flit Powder kills ants, cockroaches, bugs, lice, and other crawling insects—kills fleas on dogs—protects your clothing from moths.

Sole Distributors:—

Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, BOMBAY.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 9, 1992
Muslim: Shaban 8, 1351
Parsi: Ardibehesht 30, 1305
Higtide: 6-24 12-06
Lowtide: 13-20
Sunrise: 6h 40m
Sunset: 6h 4m

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTANAM

There will be a procession of "Pushpa Pallakku" to-day (Tuesday) between 8 and 10 p.m. at Sri Venkatesa Mandir. The floral decorations will be done by an expert from South India.

B. P. C. C. MONTHLY MEETING

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 9th November 1935 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of Vithal Sadan (Congress House).

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Vithal Sadan Hall (Congress House)

PRABASHI BANGA SAHITYA SAMMELAN

The 13th session of the above Sammelan will be held at Delhi during the ensuing Christmas holidays.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJIST MEETING

The annual general meeting and the Conference of the Democratic Swarajya Party will be held at Chalisgaon on the 9th and 10th of November under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of the Managing Council of Bhuleshwar District Congress will be held to-day, (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

CO-OPERATOR'S DAY AT KURLA

Under the auspices of the Jamshetji Tata Welfare Institute Swadeshi Mills Kurla, the All-India Co-operator's Day was celebrated on Saturday last at the Jamshetji Tata Welfare Hall, Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, Mr. J. G. Simms, Administrator Kurla Municipality, presided and Principal M. V. Donde of R. M. Bhat High School, Parel, was the principal speaker.

Mr. B. H. Bilpodiwalla, the chairman of the Institute in short speech gave the history of various activities carried by the Company, for the workers, by the Jamshetji Tata Welfare Institute.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"China Seas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Zamana" Time as usual
CAPITOL—"Let 'em Have it" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Crusades" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"She" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Noor-e-Vatan" Time as usual
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa" Daily at 6-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Desh Deepak" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Little Colonel." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Call of the Savage." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian programme. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. European programme. The Band of H. M.'s Welsh Guards. 2 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Organ and Pianoforte Recital. 7-30 p.m. 'Did you know?' By Arthur Silas. 7-45 p.m. The B B C Dance Orchestra. The news. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report. News Bulletin and Commercial News. 9-0 p.m. Time signal. 9-30 p.m. Light Classical music. By Khan Saheb Vilayat Hussein. Accompanied by Dinkarrao Agambal, Harmonium. Dattaram Parwatkar, Sarangi. Kamoo, Tabla. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Birmingham Theatre Royal Orchestra, conducted by Sheridan Gordon. Relayed from the Theatre Royal, Birmingham. 8-10 p.m. Talk: 'Revisited'* 8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra; leader, Harold F. Petts; conductor Ernest W. Goss. Edward Reach (Tenor). Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 9-20 p.m. 'Turn-Round.'* A great liner docks; in 48 hours she sails again. We present a sound-picture of the activity around and on board the ship in those two days. Produced by Pascoe Thornton. 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Musical Hall. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

A.-I. HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

The fourth All-India Homoeopathic Conference is to be held at Agra in the last week of December next. A previous notification about the venue at Benares is hereby corrected as Agra is finally decided upon. Reception Committee has been organized under the chairmanship of Dr. S. C. Sarcar of Agra. Pandit M. M. Malaviyaji has been requested to preside over the deliberations.

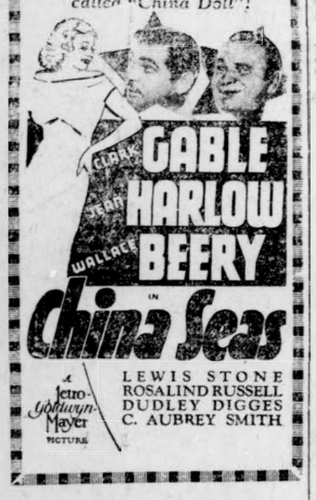
POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Maloja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

THE REGAL
Daily 3 Shows at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
Note the change in timing of our after-dinner show.

3 STAR HIT!
How they fell for the lady called "China Doll"!



LEWIS STONE
ROSALIND RUSSELL
DUDLEY DIGGES
C. AUBREY SMITH

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
Note the Change in timing of our after-dinner show.
● RICHARD ARLEN
● VIRGINIA BRUCE
in UNITED ARTISTS'
LET 'EM HAVE IT
A saga of the men and women who dedicate their lives to social security, fighting and dying that YOU may have peace!

WHEN YOUR HEAD IS STUFFED UP

Mistol clears your head

8th Week
IMPERIAL
CINEMA:
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
JAWANI-KI-HAWA
BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE
STARRING:
DEVIKA RANI

Co-operators Must Cease To Depend On Govt.

Unless Autonomy Is Secured Leaders Of Public Opinion Would Not Participate In It, Says Nariman

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE (Sunday.)

Even though the unfurling of the International Co-operator's Flag was announced to be performed at 8-30 a.m., the item could only be done an hour late. Mr. Varde, the president of the current year, performed the ceremony. Amongst those present were Messrs. K. F. Nariman, G. K. Bhatt, V. L. Mehta and R. N. Mehta. The students of their Svamla Mazgaonker, principal of the Samarth Musical School, gave choice performances.

Mr. Varden while inviting the distinguished visitor to address a few words observed that although the co-operative movement was started some thirty years back, it had yet not made any appreciable headway in the presidency, and the movement on the whole could not be said to be flourishing. He wondered and inquired of his distinguished visitors as to why the leaders of the people were not guiding the movement although the co-operative movement was essentially of the people and for the people.

NARIMAN INDICTS GOVT.

Mr. Nariman replied to the query, of Mr. Varde by saying that it was at last in the fitness of things that the present gathering was held in one of the strongholds national activity.

The co-operative movement, in all lands and in every country was a people's movement. The movement according to him was one of collectivism which is a sort of midway house between the conflicting activities of the Capitalism and Communism. It is primarily intended to help the poor and the down-trodden and as such it should be worked by the people themselves.

But the situation in India is different and that very difference created its own handicaps. The Indian Government does not want that there should be movement or institution working without their help. In our helplessness is their opportunity to rule. We are, therefore, led to believe that without the help of the Government, any progress worth the name can be achieved.

The Co-operative Movement as it is working to-day is bound to be a failure. It is not expected to make any headway amongst the people because it was hedged in by many restriction and too much of Governmental interference. The Registrar was Almighty overlord of Co-operative activities. He alone could effect any change and not the people, and that was the reason why the leaders of public thought could not with self-respect work in the movement. Such a helpless and dependent state of affairs was galling to their sense of self-respect and may might the movement work for thirty more years as it did for so many in the past and still the result would be nothing. The movement without the people's voice in it was barren and it was time, therefore, that the distinguished visitors warned the co-operators gathered there, that a halt was effected and a stock was taken of the achievement. A change in outlook and working was urgently required to fulfil its real objective.

NATIONALISE THE CO-OPS.

He suggested that a change should be effected on the autonomous lines. The present municipal working was an instance to the point. The local self-government was some years back in a sorry plight. It was all a Government interference and by constant protest and watchful eye the necessary changes have been scented in the municipal act to allow a free working hand to register the voice of the people. The Co-operative movement has young and enthusiastic workers who should by constant protest create a precedent and effect necessary changes on municipal lines, so that the Registrar's all powerful voice and authority might become lesser and lesser and the movement might work on autonomous lines in the interest of the people and for the people. He created the audience to make up their mind then and there to make the movement really national. Bombay had acted in the past, he said, as the pioneer of such activities. Bombay had given lead to people's movements and he was confident that the young president and its organisers would move effectively in the matter to make the movement really tional.

Mr. R. N. Mehta proposed and Mr. Rane seconded the vote of thanks to the distinguished guest Mr. Nariman.

Thereafter Miss Mohan Tara and Miss Talpade sung a farewell song to Mr. Nariman who was garlanded.

Streets That Are Free From Vice

HOW PROSTITUTION IS DISAPPEARING UNDER SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA

"Tell the Belgian women workers that during Tsarism our mothers, also, had to fight for the right to work," a woman worker of the Moscow Curative Prophylactorium for prostitutes, herself formerly a prostitute, said to a member of a delegation of Belgian scientists who visited the institution a few months ago writes V. Bonner of the "Moscow Daily News."

The Belgian scientist had spoken of the effort expended by Belgian women in their struggle for work, and the remark quoted above was made in reply.

"There is no need to fight for work in the Soviet Union, since work is the inalienable right of every citizen the worker continued. "For those who have departed from the path of labour, as we had, the Soviet State creates such institutions as this prophylactorium, by which we return, and return for good, to the path of work."

Just what is this curative prophylactorium?

The system of legalised prostitution and its accompanying medical-police supervision were swept away by the Great October Revolution.

The fight against prostitution, which followed, was organised upon the principle that it was in no way a fight against the prostitutes themselves.

The complete freeing of woman, her entrance into all branches of industry, the rise in the economic and cultural level of workers, improvement in living conditions the many measures taken by the State to protect mother and child, state measures in the fight against vagrancy—all of these helped to eliminate the causes of prostitution.

The year 1931, when the Soviet Union abolished unemployment completely, was decisive.

However, it was not completely wiped out and measures were necessary to combat the last traces of the evil.

The most effective measure proved to be the organisation of socalled curative prophylactoriums, which had been first established in 1924. By 1934 there were already 31 in the U.S.S.R.

Prostitution began to decline rapidly from 1931, and in a number of places many prophylactoriums were closed, as they had become no longer necessary. Today there are 19 of these institutions.

Of the five prophylactoriums in Moscow at the end of 1930 there is only one to-day (accommodating 350 people).

WORK, TREATMENT, EDUCATION.

These curative prophylactoriums combine workshops, clinics and dormitories.

Those admitted are women who were prostitutes and who are able to do productive work.

As soon as a woman enters the institution she becomes one of its workers, and she is paid for her work on the same basis as any worker in industry.

The worker, on her part, pays for her expenses at the prophylactorium.

Women entering the prophylactorium do so of their own free will, and they are free to leave. However, the living and working conditions in the prophylactorium are so favourable that it is rare for anyone to leave before the expiration of the period set.

General education is compulsory, and classes are conducted by experienced teachers. The prophylactorium also has art, dramatic, music and physical culture circles, which workers join according to preference.

After they finish their stay at the prophylactorium the workers are sent out to factories where they can apply their trade.

What are the results?

The following statistics from Moscow prophylactoriums give the answer: during their existence they handled 3,810 people; 3,277 of these were ill with venereal diseases.

From the point of view of society, it is important to note that this large number of people who had venereal diseases in an infectious stage, were thus kept isolated.

Almost all the women were cured. Of the 3,810 women admitted to the institutions, only 382, or 10 per cent., were discharged for breaking rules.

The other 90 per cent. have taken their place among the working population of the country, and reports received from the administrative departments of the factories employing them speak with satisfaction of the work of these women.

What is the extent of prostitution in the Soviet Unicn to-day?

Moscow, in pre-Revolutionary days, had from 25,000 to 30,000 prostitutes. In January, 1928, the Moscow prophylactoriums began an investigation of Moscow streets and places where prostitutes might possibly gather.

Two weeks of careful combing of these streets and gathering places revealed approximately 3,000 prostitutes. At that time there were more than 80,000 unemployed women registered on the Labour Exchange, which then still existed.

In January, 1931, after the abolishment of unemployment, a similar investigation was made. This time only 800 prostitutes were discovered.

Other information indirectly indicates the decrease in prostitution. In 1914 in Moscow there were 220 cases of venereal disease spread by prostitutes per 10,000 inhabitants. In 1925 there were only 60, in 1927 only 35, and in 1934 only nine cases of infection by prostitutes for every 10,000 people, or a decrease of 25 times as compared with 1914.

The Soviet Union has already achieved noteworthy results in abolishing prostitution.

The curative prophylactoriums occupy a place of honour in this, but they are not the chief factor in deciding the final outcome.

Eventual victory over prostitution is made possible by the progress of socialist construction, which lays the basis for complete abolition of this age-old evil.

'VARSITY VOTERS FOR BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Collector of Bombay states that a list of persons in Bombay city qualified as voters in the Bombay University Constituency of the Reformed Bombay Legislative Assembly is under preparation in his office.

A person who resided in a house in the Province of Bombay for a period of 180 days in the financial year—1934-35 and was on 1st April, 1935, a member of the Senate or an Honorary Fellow of the University or a graduate of the University of seven years' standing is qualified as a voter in the Bombay University Constituency. As the list under preparation in the Collector's Office appertains to Bombay City only, persons residing in Bombay City and possessing any of the above qualifications are requested to apply, in writing, without delay, with the necessary proofs to the Collector of Bombay for registration of their names. Failure to apply will result in many names not being registered and the holders of the qualifications being disfranchised as voters in the University Constituency of the Reformed Bombay Legislative Assembly.

DISPATCH CLERK REMANDED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Shantilal Moolchand, a dispatch clerk of who was arrested on Saturday on charge of theft of Rs. 1046-8-0 belonging to Shantilal Moolchand, was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate to-day, and was ordered to be remanded into police custody for a period of 14 days.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

They Are Sports

"You have seen nothing of them as yet. Wait for some time, till you have seen enough of them and you will find that there is nothing highbrow about them" was the reply of one of those, forming the unofficial Australian Cricket Team, when informed, half an hour after their arrival, that the members of the team were more courteous and sociable than those of Jardine's team. While it cost an effort to have a few words either with Jardine or any of the members of his team, the members of the Australian team took to their Indian admirers with true warmth. Only fifteen minutes' talk and Leather was seen putting his hand on his Indian admirer's shoulder and walk across the deck. Within five minutes Macartney was seen cutting jokes in friendly manner with the pressmen. Though Ryder, the skipper, neither cut jokes nor walked across the deck with a pressman, he freely mixed and talked with the pressmen. Morrisby the "Babe" of the Team, who was always cheerful talked about tennis rackets and their comparative costs in Australia and India. Whatever the result of the cricket matches that will be played all over the country, one can be sure of the best spirit of sportsmanship prevailing among the visitors. "We hope to have some good cricket and we also hope to see some good cricket being played by Indians" said the skipper of the visitors. Indians will have to pick up a lot of things besides cricket from the visitors. One hopes Indian players will not fail to do so, especially when they have got to leave the shores of India within a few months to win laurels in England.

Investment In Building

The investors, who can find some money for investment, nowa-days use it to buy landed properties as will be seen from the way buildings are built in the city. Last year 3,095 applications were received by the municipality for the construction of buildings against 2,976 in the preceding year. The number of applications for new construction has been steadily increasing for the last few years but last year, it reahed a maximum for the last quinquennium. The number of one-room tenements constructed last year was 3,972, of two-room tenements 1,320 and of blocks 1,131 against 3,599, 866 and 1,297 respectively during the preceding year. It is strange, however, that in spite of so many new buildings constructed in the city, the poor and the middle classes do not get any relief in the shape of reduction of rent. On the contrary, there are numerous landlords who still charge the standard rent which was fixed twenty years ago.

MATANG SAMAJ SUPPORTS YEVLA DECISION

The Secretary, Depressed Class Institute writes:—

A meeting of the Matang Samaj of Bombay was held on Saturday last at the maidan near the B. D. D. Chawls at DeLisle Road under the presidentship of Mr. M. V. Donde. Mr. Donde in his presidential address dwelt on the suicidal attitude of the Caste Hindus in their refusal to grant the Depressed Classes equality. Messrs. Kalokhe, Sakate and Phalke also spoke. Messrs. G. N. Sahasrabudhe and K. V. Chitre of the Social Equality League advised the Matang Samaj to be firm in their determination and take decisive action only under the advice of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Maloja' with the mails from London of 24th ultimo arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 8th instant.

The 'Maloja' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 9 a.m. on the same day.

Bombay Government Members

The Government of Bombay re-assembled in Bombay yesterday. The Governor and Lady Brabourne will be arriving in Bombay from Mahableshwar on Thursday evening.

The Home Member, Sir Robert Bell, arrived yesterday, having paid a brief visit to Ratnagiri, Mahableshwar and Alibag.

The Finance Member, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, arrived from Poona yesterday. The Minister of Education, Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, who is at Poona, and the Minister for Local Self-government, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, who is at Matheran, will be arriving in Bombay in the course of the week.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Ginyo Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on 3rd November and is expected to arrive here on or about the 1st December.

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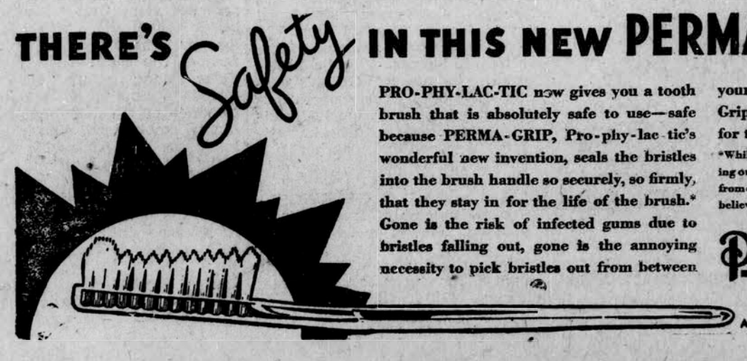

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1935

SCATHING INDICTMENT

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's presidential speech at the Conference of Local Bodies in the Gujarat Division, held at Broach last week, is a scathing but thoroughly deserved indictment of Government's policy towards local self-government. It used to be said some time ago, by supporters of the Montford Reforms, that however defective they might be in other respects they conferred complete local self-government upon the people. But Mr. Patel, who has had intimate knowledge of the working of local bodies in Gujerat, graphically describes the hollowness of this plea. He says: "Since the introduction of the Montford Reforms, the progress of local bodies has ceased: and instead of growing they suffer from the increasing absence of free breathing. Since the responsibilities with reference to these bodies have been transferred to the Ministers, local officials have been found to be obstructionists instead of being helpful. The financial help to them has also been stopped, and there have been encroachments on their legitimate field of revenue. Government have refused to sanction taxes which such bodies are entitled to levy, and have levied such taxes themselves for increasing their income." None who has had any actual experience of the working of local bodies will object that there is any exaggeration in these remarks.

Evil Of Communalism

One of the worst features of the administration of local bodies during the last few years has been that, in the words of Mr. Patel, "the poison of communal representation and unbridled nomination has been injected into them, opening thereby the doors of flattery and 'khatput.'" As an instance of the misuse of the power of nomination Mr. Patel points out how "Government did not deem it indecent to nominate a person on whose account a whole municipality was suspended on the ground of alleged maladministration and who was unsuccessful at the polls and rejected by the electors." Often enough nominations have been given such a communal twist that they bring in their train unending communal wrangling. Be it noted here that communalism in the local bodies is but the inevitable consequence of the communal policy in the composition of legislatures, in the selection of Ministers and even in the distribution of posts and honours.

The Remedy

Another severe handicap of the local bodies is their eternal lack of funds. This handicap has been nowhere more evident than in respect of primary education. Many local bodies which could have made considerable progress in compulsory education failed to do so and even to extend education on the voluntary basis because Government failed to make the necessary grants. In short, the position is, as Mr. Patel observes, the popular representatives are thus burdened with the responsibility of achieving what even the angels would fail to achieve in the atmosphere of flattery, machinations, communalism and in the midst of financial difficulties. The remedy is suggested by Mr. Patel himself. It is that local bodies should by practising stringent economy and otherwise should strive to be as self-reliant as possible. He has also done well to commend to them the example of Gandhiji and his colleagues who are working out a scheme of their own of general sanitation and conservancy in a village near Wardha. Municipal Councillors can achieve a great deal by their own personal service and by enlisting the honorary services of citizens who have developed a civic conscience and are willing to render civic service.

The Radical Conference

The Radical Conference which was held in Bombay on Sunday, in some respects, took the place of the Congressmen's Conference which was to have been held in the city some days ago but which its promoters abandoned as a result of an eleventh-hour understanding between them and the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. That Committee rightly objected to the organising of any conference confined only to Congressmen in the city by any other body than itself. But it is gross misrepresentation to say that the Committee deliberately sought to prevent any sort of public discussion of urgent political topics of the day.

The proceedings of the conference were marred by some wanton attacks on the Congress. And in this respect, we regret, the President, Mr. B. G. Horniman, gave a very bad lead by using most undignified and unjustifiable expressions against the present Congress command and policy. He indeed went far beyond the bounds of decorum when he said that during the last two years "Congress activities had been confided to the control of an oligarchy of political cranks and political crooks." Mr. Horniman thinks that after the recent change in its constitution Congress has ceased to be a truly democratic representative national institution. But the new constitution, by removing the khaddar clause which restricted the electorate, is calculated to make the national body even more representative than it was before. If, despite the constitution, which permits any adult subscribing to the creed of the Congress and paying only four annas a year to become its member, the Congress is not as fully representative of the workers and the peasant as it should be, it is largely because they are not yet sufficiently organised and united. Their advocates will serve them better by actually organising them than by railing at the Congress.

A Monstrous Thesis

Professor Radhakumal Mukerjee of the Lucknow University is suffering from what is clearly a dangerous form of superior class complex. Speaking at the Unao District Library Conference he repeated his old thesis that "the growing predominance of the lower castes and communities in northern India is full of risks to responsible government and to culture and social peace alike." In other words, this worthy professor would like to maintain the 'status quo' in the composition of Indian Society and deny progress—in number or in social status—to what he chooses to call "lower castes and communities." The illiterate, ignorant illtreated Harijans should continue in their present down-trodden condition and the "high castes" should be allowed to monopolize social, political and economic power as well as culture and the finer aspects of life as they have been doing for the last so many centuries. How dangerously reactionary, undemocratic and mediaeval such a notion is can well be imagined. It smacks of all the hideous evils of a caste-ridden society, of racial arrogance and social injustice. It is unbelievably monstrous that anyone should preach the doctrine of the caste system in the year of grace 1935 And what makes it more unfortunate is that it should be done by one who, by virtue of his learning and knowledge, should know better than to attempt to bolster up age-worn, unjust, though happily crumbling, systems.

JAIN MUNI'S FAST

Inopportune And Futile

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, In your issue of the 31st ultimo there was a report about the fast of a Jain Muni called Mishrilal and there is a reference to some correspondence between my Conference and the said Muni. I think it fair to state briefly the correct facts about his fast as incorrect and misleading reports have appeared in papers.

The fast is said to have been undertaken by the Jain Muni to bring about unity amongst the Sadhus of the Sthanakwasi Jain sect. That unity is desirable and that no effort is small for it is admitted by all and every one ought to have full sympathy with all efforts in the right direction to bring about the desired unity. It is, however, very desirable that the method adopted should be opportune to the time and circumstances. In caste-ridden India with age-long traditions of divisions and sub-divisions it takes long to sink the differences and unite. The consensus of opinion amongst the leading Jains of Bombay and all over India is that the fast undertaken by the Jain Muni is entirely inopportune and even regrettable. The fast undertaken by him is not the first of its kind and such fasts by him have lost all value. That appears a kind of coercion which rarely brings about the desired result. It is the unanimous opinion that educative propaganda is the only remedy at present in order to create the atmosphere favourable for unity. It is alleged that my Conference is indifferent and inactive in its efforts to bring about the unity. The allegation is entirely untrue and wholly unfounded. I can say without fear of contradiction that my Conference has made and continues to make all efforts in order to have the desired unity. I can go further and say that of all the sects of Jains my Conference has made the utmost efforts to bring about such unity. We had one such magnificent and unprecedented effort made when we had our Sadhu Sammelan at Ajmere in 1933. It was unique of its kind and ever since then my Conference has continued its efforts at unity. It has appointed a Standing Committee for the purpose which met in Bombay in last December and after a very careful consideration of the situation published a detailed report and a scheme for future programme. The general committee of my Conference is again meeting in December when the whole situation will be reviewed again.

Ever since Mishralalji came to Bombay every leading Sthanakwasi Jain with whom he discussed the matter, has tried to impress upon him that any effort of fasting unto death would be entirely inopportune and will do more harm than good to our community. Shriyut Welji Lakhamsy Napu and myself as the secretaries of our Conference had a long interview with this Muni when we explained to him our point of view and the whole situation and impressed upon him that the only remedy for him was to undertake educative propaganda in a proper manner. We had also correspondence with him in which we have tried to explain to him at length the efforts made and being made by the conference in such direction and the undesirability of any coercive methods on his part. I regret to say, however, that he obstinately refuses to listen to all the advice and persists in following a method which is entirely disaproved by the whole community. In spite of our sympathy for the object, we are unable to offer him any co-operation on account of his wrong method.—Yours, etc.,

C. C. SHAH,
Secretary,
S. S. Jain Conference.
Bombay, Nov. 2.

"Gogha Gas Field"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the article in your issue of October the 9th headed "Gogha Gas Fields" in which the opinion is attributed to Dr. P. K. Ghosh of the Geological Survey of India "that there are immense commercial possibilities if these gas fields at Gogha are developed along scientific lines". I am to point out that the Director of the Geological Survey of India states that this is not Dr. Ghosh's opinion, as the drilling operations at Gogha are as yet too little advanced for opinions to be hazarded by a responsible authority.—Yours etc.,

J. F. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.
Bombay, Nov. 4.

(The article in question was supplied by the Associated Press of India—Editor "B. C.")

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The Geneva machine rolls slowly on, forging the weapon of Sanctions against the offender against world peace that Italy has been proclaimed to be. Sanctions come into operation, for nearly 50 States, on November 18. Whether they would suffice to squeeze Italy into withdrawing from the War is more than one can say at present, —for the simple reason that Italy could not but have made her preparations, with full reckoning of these eventualities. Stores of those materials, which are indispensable for the conduct of modern hostilities, must have been accumulated by Italy, in common prudence, long before she adopted her intransigent attitude in the dispute. Hence, unless the War is prolonged beyond her calculations, the present sanctions might not materially cripple the Fascists in conducting the hostilities.

When Sanctions Will Succeed

The proposal of Canada to prohibit export of coal and its derivatives, or substitutes, may be a different proposition for Italy to tackle. But even there, apart from the absence of instantaneous agreement between the Powers of the League, the fact that there are certain non-members who are not bound by the League decision, will substantially neutralise the value of this step, assuming it is taken. "Sanctions" to end the war would prove effective only in the long run; and then, too, if applied uniformly, honestly, and rigorously. It is open to question if all the League powers would be equally energetic in such a policy; and, of course, the non-members of the League may be easy excuse or outlet for defeating the real aim of such measures.

Abyssinia's Appeal

How long would hostilities last? There has been no spectacular success of Italian arms,—and much less any decisive victory,—which could justify the prophecy of an early termination. Rumours or reports of successes are made one day,—only to be denied the next. The handicap of the Italians working in an inhospitable, unfamiliar, region are impossible to deny, even by the most enthusiastic and optimistic of Italy's supporters. Hence the snail's pace of Italian progress is not only intelligible; it is inevitable in the circumstances.

Abyssinia, likewise, does not claim to have already offered a resistance which could break the morale of the Italian legions, nor hold out a promise of anything more than a drawn match and easy honours. Abyssinia's appeal to the League for financial assistance may meet with good response from the several Powers of the League,—though, in all probability, the brunt of the burden would fall on the British shoulders. Britain, can, indeed, easily finance such a struggle as the Ethiopian is likely to be against Italy; but, the shrewd Lombard Street magnates cannot but question whether the loans made to Abyssinia for this War would all be punctually repaid,—and in good money. With the encouraging example of the European War Debts, Abyssinia might not, unreasonably, be thought to offer the sincerest form of flattery by a close imitation, in such fields, of her models and mentors; and, in that case, unless Britain borrows on her own credit,—and loans it to Abyssinia despite the obvious risks—it may be questioned if the appeal of Abyssinia would meet with more than moral sympathy in the League markets.

How Long Will The War Last?

If Abyssinia is denied the sinews of war, and has not her own material sufficient for the conduct of such a war, how long can she maintain the unequal struggle Italy is likely to force upon her? Experts differ as widely in this instance as they did in the case of the War of 1914-18. An American authority, supposed to have been the friend and adviser of the "Negus," estimates the duration of the War at six weeks from the opening of the campaign,—an estimate already on the eve of being proved false. Another equally eminent authority puts down the likely duration at five years. The chiefs of the Italian General Staff are reported to have demanded a million men fighting for five years in Abyssinia to conquer the country completely. British War Office pandits are said to be auguring from three to five years; and others qualified equally speak of one clear season as the limit of this war. Even if the hostilities proper are isolated, their reaction is bound to be worldwide,—in proportion as the period lengthens. And so the end of the War can hardly be said to be round the corner, despite sensational reports of Italian advances. In a protracted struggle, Italy, would, perhaps, have to lose more than Abyssinia, even if the end is technically favourable to the former.

Futile Efforts

M. Laval's peace feelers and efforts still continue. But there is little substance in such futile endeavours; and they only serve to widen the breach of sympathy between the principal Powers of Western Europe. Nothing can be said definitely until the French Chamber has met and pronounced on the fate of the Laval Government; and so. M. Laval is justified in endeavouring to keep his lines of retreat open, should it become necessary to use them.

British General Election

The British elections will be decided on little better than academic issues. Even though Labour puts a brave front, and holds out a strong promise of a stiff contest, there is not much hope of a swing of the pendulum to the ex-

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 7)

Frankly Speaking

A DANGEROUS PROPOSAL.

While the League is still busy making only preliminary preparations to justify one aspect of its existence a proposal, we find, has been tentatively made which, if successful, would destroy its other aspect. In fact it will prove fatal to the whole conception of the League. Belgium is credited with the move, whether inspired or voluntary, that the League should grant a mandate to France and Britain to settle the Italo-Abyssinian dispute within the framework of the League. This is both mischievous and dangerous. France and Britain are the two Powers whose own national and imperial interests are also intimately involved in the dispute. Then the history of recent negotiations as also of former treaties relating to Abyssinia shows that they cannot be trusted with arbitrary powers affecting the integrity of Abyssinia and the real sanctity of the League Covenant. If the League gives them the mandate as suggested by Britain it will have dealt itself a fatal blow exactly at the time when it is being quickened into some sort of life.

WORM AMONG NATIONS.

Addressing a meeting of Indian students in London, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru drew attention to the question of India's freedom from the international point of view. In the international setting our humiliation and ignominy become all the more poignant and the tragedy of the situation could not have been put in a more telling sentence than that "it would be better that India, with her glorious past, be obliterated from the face of the earth than live as a worm among nations." He also referred to another thing the importance of which cannot be too highly emphasised. Youth is apt to be carried away by the glamour of adventure and a perfectly natural spirit of enthusiasm. In that condition no promise is too tall, no resolve too difficult. But faced with facts the spirit quite often dies. The sequel is happy neither for the country nor for the individual concerned.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST BRITAIN.

Signor Mussolini is evidently not going to resist the "economic siege" merely with long consolidated measures of defence. He has launched an offensive too and is concentrating on the British front as it were. Reports from Rome give lurid account of the riotous progress of the movement to boycott British goods and it is suggested that the move is officially inspired. Be that as it may, it is clear that the boycott slogan has been taken up by the Fascists and it is being pursued with that violent fervour which is characteristic of Fascism. The situation is interesting. The discrimination which is involved in the offensive is a public reflection of Signor Mussolini's view that Britain is the villain of the whole piece. It is a challenge which, one wishes Britain would take up—but in the right spirit. If this boycott hardens British attitude in favour of a resolute determination to pursue International obligations as such and not as an accidental concomitant of Imperial interests then it will have come as a boon and enabled Britain to deserve the compliment that Italy is paying her.

THIS IS BRITISH SOCIALISM!

Mr. Churchill has declared with his usual vigour and eloquence that the British Crown colonies are not "for sale," that there shall be no transfer of proprietorship from Britain to the League of Nations. Mr. Churchill urged that the colonies were not fit for white habitation. He, of course, refrained from saying what they were fit for—which is British Imperial exploitation—a justification, incidentally of the very suggestion which Mr. Churchill was trying to oppose. But more amusing was Major Attlee's repudiation of such a suggestion. All that Labour intended, the agitated leader of the Party took pains to emphasise, was that the colonies will be administered exactly as hitherto by Britain, but under a mandate involving report to the Labour intended, the agitstered under the authority of the League are now only too well-known. The change would, therefore, be only in name but not in practice. In fact the Labour-Socialist proposal amounts to dignifying Imperialism to an internationally recognised status.

UNWISE CIRCULAR.

The circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction N. W. F. Province, severely restricting the use of Hindi and Gurumukhi as media of instruction in the high schools of the province is reactionary from an educational pont of view and may have undesirable repercussions in other provinces. It declares that a high school which does not use Urdu or English as a medium of instruction will, five years hence, not be entitled to any grant from Government. It is most anomalous that the use of the mother-tongue, which should have been encouraged as a medium of instruction in schools attended by children of those speaking that language is to be actually penalised.

A VICIOUS SYSTEM.

In a long statement the Honorary Secretaries of the Cotton Brokers' Staff Union have convincingly argued against the vicious system of 24 hours' trading. They clearly show that the difficulties enumerated by Mr. Partapral Manmohandas are not insurmountable and can easily be overcome if only the authorities of the Cotton Association really and sincerely wish so. The all-day and all-night trading entails great hardship on the employees and if their interests count for anything it must be stopped forthwith.

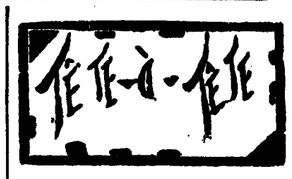
PRESS VIEWS

Split Over Theory

That Professor Brij Narain believes in the marginal utility theory and not in the labour theory of value, should have been well-known to the organisers of the Conference. To start censuring the President for his views on this subject was not only discourteous to the President, but, what is worse, was impolitic from the point of view of the interests of the movement. The Socialist movement in this province is in its infancy, and a split in the very first Socialist Conference would certainly not go to promote the cause of Socialism in this province. By this split the Conference delegates proved they were not much of practical men else they should have seen this split over theory could only harm the cause that is dear to them.—"People" (Lahore).

Costly Futility

It required some courage on the part of Mr. Foot to speak in these democratic days of turning out an aristocracy even though he qualified the term by saying it was to be one of service and not, of privilege. He said, rather crudely for an educationist, that English officers who were trained in Public Schools in England were likely to favour candidates who possessed an imitation of it in individuals who applied for jobs to them. We are not sure. It is more probable that they may be inclined to resent the pretensions of Foot's men to the authentic Public School tradition. Mr. Foot is new to India. If he keeps an open mind he will soon learn that, in the conditions surrounding his enterprise, snobs are more readily raised than aristocrats of service. The Doon College is doomed to stand for some time as a monument of costly futility.—"Indian Social Reformer."



"The Crown Colonies Are Not For Sale."

Exclaimed Mr. Churchill—as ever a connoisseur of nice-sounding patriotic slogans!—denouncing the Labour proposal to hand over the colonies to the League.

And for once we agree with him. The Crown Colonies are quite definitely not for sale and the legend may be inscribed on big boards to be placed on the frontiers of Crown Colonies along with the usual "Trespassers will be prosecuted."

The slogan of Mr. Churchill, however, does not mean a compliment to the "goods." It is just a shop-keeper's announcement.

* * * *

In a rejoinder to Mr. Churchill, Major Atlee explaining the Labour position says, "the Crown colonies should be held by us but we should report to the League under its mandate."

That, of course, is very brave of the Labour Party and the colonies should feel duly grateful. But the report says further that "Major Atlee was of opinion that there was no objection to it."

There, we are afraid we can't agree with the worthy Major. There would be strong opposition, to begin with, from Bri—we mean the League itself.

* * * *

Mr. Lloyd George accuses the British Government of wasting large sums on giving maintenance allowance to the unemployed.

This is yet another instance of the superiority of our "own" Government. The Government of India never wasted a pie on maintenance allowance to the unemployed.

* * * *

".....Sir H. P. Mody delivered himself of an eloquent plea for the re-orientation of the policy and attitude of Europeans in India..."

—B. B. Minor.

We hope that Mody and the eloquent plea are both doing well.

* * * *

By the way, referring to reactions that his pronouncements invariably produce, Sir Homi, so it is alleged, complained that whenever he opened his mouth, he put his foot in, as it were.

Evidently an "interesting" case, as Doctors would say, of foot and mouth disease.

* * * *

WINNING THE—?

According to an Italian message "A deputation of monks with gifts of sweetmeats, incense, chickens and eggs has made submission" at a monastery near Adigrat.

These holy fathers evidently know the jungle psychology.

* * * *

Commenting on the recent Hindu Mahasabha squabbles in the U. P. Bhai Parmanand says "If both the parties in the U. P. wished to establish and work their independent existence, they could very well do so without disturbing each other or anybody outside."

Yes, they could. But wouldn't that be against the spirit of the Hindu Mahasabha so sedulously fostered by Bhaiji?

* * * *

"It would be easy," says Bori Bunder, "to read too much into the results of the municipal elections in Britain."

So easy, in fact, that even Bori Buncer has read it.

* * * *

It is reported that the students of the Aligarh Muslim University have been fined for not wearing "Fez" caps which are mostly made in Italy.

Viva Il Fascismo ed'll Vice-Chancelloro.

* * * *

"What does your chauffer cost you?"

"Do you mean wages, repairs or fines?"

More Asmara Stories

Italian Troops Welcomed Everywhere

ASMARA, Nov. 3.

The main body of General Biroli's Askaris has occupied Endaabbamas, a commanding position surrounded by fertile and well-watered valleys. The women welcomed the invaders. Large herds of cattle were brought out from concealment and the troops bought many.

General Santini's Blackshirts are expected to enter Haussien to-morrow. They at present hold the line from the monastery of Debrasion on English Street to the Monastery of Ambasion on the road from Adigrat to Haussien.

The Italians were welcomed by the pealing of bells made of stone. A deputation of monks with gifts of sweetmeats, incense, chickens and eggs made submission.—Reuter.

"ITALIAN UNDERESTIMATE"

Berlin Expert's View Of Campaign

BERLIN. (By Mail.)

"There must be very important reasons for sending to East Africa the Italian Chief of the General Staff. Marshal Badoglio," says the military writer of the Boersen Zeitung."

"The journey of the Italian Army chief," continues the writer, throws perhaps more light on the present military situation than all the news from the war theatre.

It appears to prove at any rate that, after 10 days of war, Rome realises she has underestimated the difficulty of the campaign in Abyssinia."

Ethiopians To Leave Makalle?

LONDON, Nov. 4. (8-45 a.m.)

Asmara.—A simultaneous Italian offensive has started on the southern front. Aeroplane reports state that Abyssinian formation of a few thousand men only was sighted considerably south of Makalle, nearer to Ambalagi. It is generally believed that the Abyssinians do not intend to dispute the possession of Makalle; hitherto not a shot was fired.—Reuter.

Hunt For Red Literature

(From A Correspondent).

TENALI: (By Mail).

On Oct. 26 last, a Madras C.I.D. Inspector of the Special Branch, along with the District C.I.D. Inspector of Guntur, the local Sub-Inspector of Tenali and a number of policemen searched the shop of Mr. Samala Sitaramaiah, the publisher of the monthly paper, "Madhuri," wherefrom a few Telugu copies of a Communist manifesto, Lenin's life, "Dhana Prabhavam," the life of Dimitroff and some other books have been taken away. His house and the "Madhuri" office also were searched. But nothing incriminating was found.

ALL FOR RESTORATION.

ATHENS, Nov. 4.

A special delegation from the Government will leave for London at the end of the week and inform King George that an overwhelming majority of people voted for his restoration. It is announced that of the votes hitherto recorded, 98 per cent were in favour of restoration. Create, a Republican stronghold also voted overwhelmingly for the king.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 35 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

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80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"YOUNG MUSLIMS" BEAT POLICE

Baroda Randle Cup Cricket Results

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA: Nov. 4.

In the Randle Cup Cricket Tournament, played between the Police Team and the Young Muslim Club the latter won by 25 runs. The Muslims scored 113 runs in their first innings (Jiwabhai 32, including three sixers). The Police scored 173 runs (Oza 43 and More 34). The Muslims scored 149 in their second innings (Madari 60). While the Police were skittled out for 64 runs only.

DRIVER ARRESTED AND BAILED OUT

Five Persons Injured In City Lorry Accident

Five persons riding in a motor lorry on Queens Road had a miraculous escape when it fell over on its side in trying to, as it is alleged, to avert a collision with a car travelling in front. They, however, received injuries, one of them sustained a broken arm and was picked up unconscious when Inspector Waddell with Sergeant Hunt of the Esplanade Police Station arrived on the scene and had the injured removed to Hospital.

It appears that at about 5 p.m. a motor lorry belonging to a merchant was being driven along Queens Road towards Colaba and when opposite the War Hospital in attempting to apply the brake suddenly, the car swerved to the left and then swung over and turned turtle. The five persons in the lorry were thrown out and all of them received injuries.

The police arrived on the scene and after making enquiries placed the driver Maruti Ramchandra under arrest. He was later released on bail.

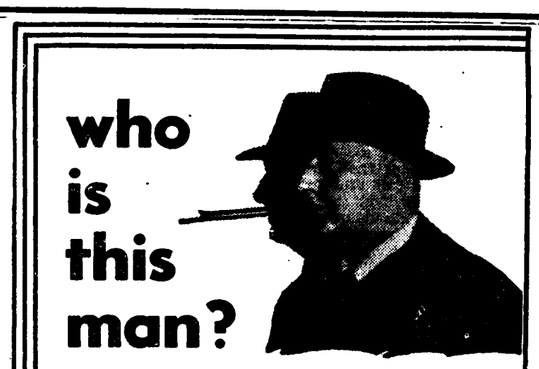
Rs. 200 Fine For Defamation

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA: Nov. 4.

The City Magistrate, Mr. Pushkar Ray Mehta, delivered judgment this afternoon in the Gaekwar Railway Defamation Case, arising from a complaint filed by Mr. W. T. Waters, Chief Foreman, Railway Workshop, against Bhagwandas Mistry, a former employee who, it was alleged, had charged Mr. Waters with having taken bribes from workmen.

The Magistrate held accused Bhagwandas guilty of the offence and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 200, or in default, six months' imprisonment and further ordered the payment of Rs. 100 thereof if recovered, to be paid to Mr. Waters as compensation.



'Shake Off Lethargy And Educate Yourselves'

Seth Haroon's Appeal To Memons At Porbunder Conference

(From A Correspondent).

PORBANDAR, November 3.

The Memon Conference began at 3 p. m. The pandal was crowded with delegates and visitors. The President-elect, Mr. Haji Abdulla Haroon, was given ovation The Maharana of Porbandar arrived in State with officials. The President received him at the pandal and cries of "Zindabad" and other slogans. The session began with Kuran Ayat. The Maharana declared the session open at the request of Seth Alibhai Zaveri, who requested the Maharana to reserve more services for Memons and urged the observance of Memon holidays and application of Mohmedan law to Memons

The Maharana replying in a brief speech said that the State services were run on non-communal lines and assured services for deserving and educated Memons. The application of Mohmedan law required serious consideration, he said.

300 messages of sympathy and congratulations to the conference were received from prominent persons like Sir Yusuf Abubakar Beg Mohomed, Messrs. Ahmed Ibrahim (Brothers.) Adamji Haji Daud, Abdul Gani etc.

Presiding over the Conference Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., said that it was a matter of great joy that they had been able to achieve unity of all sections of the Memon Community. There were still minor differences to be settled, but those differences had never interefered in securing the single-minded devotion to the progress of the community. He then referred to the Memon Educational and Welfare Society and the application of Muhamedan law to Memons in the Kathiwar States as a good result of their Conference.

MEMON RELIEF SOCIETY

Proceeding he said: "I must also make a passing mention of the Memon Relief Society started by Sheth Adamji Haji Dawood and Sheth Abdul Rahim Osman and other Memon brothers in 1934 to relieve the earthquake-stricken people of Behar. This Society collected a fund of one lac of Rupees and distributed it in the distressed area without any distinction of caste and creed. The same Society spent Rs. 50,000 in relieving the distressed people of Quetta.

"It is high time that a short history of the birth of our community and its achievement in various fields of commerce and industry should be compiled. Our community have given birth to many merchant princes. And the Memon Community as a whole has spread not only in all the important countries of India but have also conquered trade and commerce in distant places like China, Java, Mauritious, South Africa, British and Italian Somaliland, Baghdad and Basra. The Memon Community was the pioneer in mercantile marine and the famous name of Sheth Haji Kasam Agbotwala still recalls many happy memories. Unfortunately we have forgotten the hardy adventurous and pious life of our forefathers; and our young generation is becoming indulgent and indifferent to learning and elightenment and hard life. In modern business knowledge of English and the English method of commerce and banking have become essential; and if our community does not rise to the occasion it will be difficult for us to maintain its position of importance in trade and commerce of this country.

EDUCATION

I am glad that we now all realise the importance of education. The real problem that faces us is the selection of suitable education for our young generation. The failure of the present method of education has been recognised by almost all the leaders of India. If the character of our young men is sound then the working knowledge of English, and the knowledge of English business methods and correspondence is enough equipment in starting a career of business.

FEMALE EDUCATION

The need for educating our women is now readily recognised. We may not imitate the West in imparting education to our females, but illiteracy should be abolished, and our women should be given the advantage of modern culture and knowledge so that they may efficiently discharge their duties as mothers and mistresses of the home.

Mr. Haroon protested against the extravagance practised by members of the community. He appealed to them to use the big Wakfs in an organised manner to further the progress of the community.

He congratulated the workers of the Conference for publishing a weekly paper, "Memon Bulletin." "In these days of publicity and propaganda this periodical is necessary for enlightenment of our community."

UNEMPLOYMENT

"In these days of depression, unemployment has become a knotty problem. It has also affected our community. If our Memon merchants have still got the right stuff in them, if they give up their lethargy and the idea of false pride they can still earn by plying small trades. The real need as in all cases is character."

LIMITED COMPANIES

Referring to the set back in trade he said:

"Our Comumnity is quite backward in banking, insurance and other industrial business, and we are fast losing ground on account of our orthodox methods of business and want of touch with modern times. We have to make up these defects, if we want to maintain our position in the business world.

"In this connection I will refer for your consideration the wise opinion of Sheth Adamji Haji Dawood, the president of the first Memon Conference. He had laid special emphasis on limiting business risk by forming limited companies. Limited Companies have many advantages over private firms both in respect of capital as well as the method of conducting business.

"You are well aware that business is closely associated with banking and insurance. If we can establish a bank of our own community not only our brothers would get a great encouragement but lacs of rupees of the Memon widows would also be saved."

CINEMA OWNERS MOBILISE

Protest Against Proposed Entertainment Tax In Punjab

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

A province-wide protest against the imposition of tax on entertainment, as proposed in a Bill, recently circulated by the Punjab Legislative Council for eliciting public opinion, has been planned by the Cinema proprietors in the Punjab.

A meeting of those interested in this industry was held this morning, when it was unanimously decided to submit to Government a huge memorial signed by 10,000 people, requesting his Excellency, the Governor, not to enact such a legislation; it was also decided to organise meetings, processions etc. and distribute posters with a view to create public opinion against the Bill.

It was further decided that if all these prove futile the Cinemas should go on a strike for a period not exceeding one week, to be determined later.—United Press.

NETHERLANDS BANK DISCOUNT RATE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.

The Netherlands Bank lowered its discount rate from four and half to four per cent.

Brig G. C. Sturrock Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The deaths have occurred of Brigadier G. C. Sturrock and Arthur Campbell Rogers a Railway Engineer and friend of Lord Kitchener.

George Colleymore Sturrock joined the Indian Ordnance Department in 1897 and became director, A. H. Q. Simla in 1924. He was deputy Master General of Ordnance 1929-31.

Epidemics In Baroda State

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA: Nov. 4.

Cholera is prevalent in the Gandevi and Mahuwa Mahals. Cholera and smallpox prevail in the Vyara taluka.

Widening Bellasis Road Over-Bridge

CORPORATION GRANTS 2½ LAKHS

Dhobi Talao Site Approved For Dr. Viegas Statue

The Bellasis Road Overbridge, which is the scene of many accidents, owing to its narrowness, and want of a foot-path, will be widened by the Municipality shortly at a cost of Rs. 2,50,000.

This question came before the Municipal Corporation on Monday, and the proposal to widen the same was approved.

SITE FOR DR. VIEGAS' STATUE.

The Corporation also approved of the Works Committee's recommendation to allow the statue of the late Dr. A. G. Viegas in the corner of the ground, surrounding the Framji Cowasji Institute at Dhobi Talao.

There were three candidates to fill the vacancy in the Standing Committee, caused by the death of Mr. G. I. Griffiths. Professor V. G. Rao having received the highest number of votes, he was declared elected by the Mayor.

Dr. Alban J. DeSouza, as Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, the scheme for widening the Bellasis Rd. Overbridge, and its approaches at an approximate estimated cost of Rs. 2,50,000, be approved and the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit at an early date detailed plans and estimates for the approval of the Corporation.

NO URGENT NEED.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram opposed the resolution and moved an amendment to record the proposition.

Dr. J. N. Choksy seconded the amendment.

Mr. M. N. Talpade also thought that there was no necessity to spend money over the overbridge just at present.

Mr. K.H. Goregaoker supported the main resolution.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that he was at first not anxious to approve of the estimates and the plans but many accidents have occurred there owing to the narrowness of the bridge. Recently one man was killed by a lorry for want of a foot path.

The amendment was put to vote and lost. The original resolution was carried.

DR. VIEGAS' STATUE.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that the chairman of the Dr. A. G. Viegas Memorial Committee, had requested the Corporation to allot a suitable site for the erection of the statue of the late Dr. Viegas and accept the gift of the statue when erected. He recommended the corner of the open ground surrounding the Framji Cawasji Institute, which was a municipal property, as a suitable site. With regard to the Committee's request to the Corporation to take over the statue, there was also no objection to doing so; but it was usual for the Corporation to ask in such cases for a sum of money to be deposited with the Municipality towards the cost of maintenance and upkeep of the statue. In this case, however, the Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Memorial Committee requested that this condition be waived in consideration of the fact that the late Dr. A. G. Viegas served the Corporation for well nigh 50 years and that the Committee were able to raise funds only just sufficient to meet the cost of the statue and had no balance to deposit towards the cost of maintenance. But as there was no precedent for waiving this condition, he thought it was essential that the Committee should deposit at least Rs. 500 with the Municipality, and that the statue be taken over on this understanding.

Mr. M. L. Dahanuker moved the approval of the Municipal Commissioner's recommendation.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment to forego the deposit of Rs. 500 from the Memorial Committee.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said even in case of the Lokmanya Tilak Memorial Committee, they had taken a deposit of Rs. 1,400 to maintain the statue in good order. There was no case where a statue was accepted without a deposit.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

Judge Upholds Newspaper Privilege

WHAT IS FAIR REPORT OF SPEECHES

Mr. Justice Macnaghten delivered in mail week an important judgment in the King's Bench Division on the doctrine of "privilege" when newspapers are sued for libel.

He was referring to an action brought by Father C. W. de Normanville, a Catholic priest attached to St. Xavier's, Hereford, against the "Hereford Times, Ltd.," for damages for alleged libel published in connection with last year's municipal election at Hereford.

There had been legal argument as to whether the alteration of certain words in a speech prevented the newspaper from saying it was a "fair and accurate report."

"NO DISPUTE."

In the speech, Father de Normanville was accused of having "supported" a circular which said that a certain candidate in the election had voted against giving free milk to children.

There was no dispute in the case that that statement was inaccurate. One of the words altered in the speech was the substitution of "backed" for "supported."

In his judgment Mr. Justice Macnaghten said that the fact that the words published were defamatory could not be questioned, but, under the Law of Libel Amendment Act, 1888, protection was given to newspapers when publishing fair and accurate reports of public meetings, the words of the section being that:—

"A fair and accurate report published in any of the proceedings of the public meeting shall be privileged unless it shall be proved that such report or publication was made maliciously."

"NOT ACTUALLY SPOKEN."

The words published in this instance were not those actually spoken, but they were substantially accurate, and the report set out fairly and accurately the defamatory charge made against the plaintiff.

The report was not published maliciously, and therefore the newspaper had not lost its privilege.

Judgment with costs was given to the "Hereford Times, Ltd."

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE— *'WHITE FACE'*

GREAT WORK, INSPECTOR WADE!-YOU'VE CAPTURED THE MOST DANGEROUS CRIMINAL IN THE COUNTRY!-LOCK HIM UP, OFFICER!
VERY GOOD, SIR!
YOU DESERVE A VACATION, WADE, BUT IT'LL HAVE TO WAIT--THERE'S ANOTHER CASE FOR YOU!
NOT UNTIL TOMORROW! INSPECTOR WADE IS BUSY THIS AFTERNOON!-HE'S A VERY IMPORTANT WITNESS!--
WHAT DO YOU MEAN?
YOU'LL HAVE TO GIVE IN, CHIEF--JANICE AND MIKE ARE GETTING MARRIED AND I'VE GOT TO BE THERE!-
10-12-
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LYMAN ANDERSON

Protection To Asiatic Traders

TRANSVAAL COMMISSION REPORT

Urges Courts To Accept Findings As Evidence Of Existence Of 1919 Rights

(From Our Correspondent.)
JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail.)

Part III of the report of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission is published today, almost exactly three years after the appointment of the commission on October 4, 1932. It is, "for the time being," the final report so far as Johannesburg is concerned, but it does not complete the colossal task undertaken by Mr. Justice R. Feetham, Mr. H. Britten and Mr. D. J. Stewart, the three commissioners.

They still have to deal with other municipal areas along the Reef and Klerksdorp, a report upon which is promised in the "near future."

The report now published is entitled "Johannesburg—supplementary, including register of coloured persons in occupation of land subject to Gold Law prohibitions and recommendations as to individual cases." The actual register and list of recommendations, which is very bulky, is not printed in the Blue Book, which is in the nature of an explanatory footnote to the register. The commission recommends that steps should be taken to render copies of the register and recommendations for exemption available for inspection by any interested party.

A statistical summary of the cases dealt with is given, however. It shows that in 94 cases the commission held that the coloured traders concerned had established their right under the Act of 1919 to continue trading on their present sites. In 15 of these cases the right is subject to a condonation of breaks in continuity recommended by the commission. Of the businesses concerned, 52 fall within areas recommended in the previous report for exemption, and 42 outside such areas. Indians are the owners of 69 of these businesses and Chinese of 25.

NOT BINDING.

It is pointed out that the findings of the commission in this regard are not binding, and the rights involved would ultimately have to be determined by the courts. But it is recommended that "in oder to restrict the reopening of questions as to past history already investigated by this commission, the question of giving statutory confirmation to those decision of the commission which, as recorded in the Register, affirm the existence of 1919 rights should receive serious consideration; we suggest that such confirmation might take the form of making any such decisions by the commission 'prima facie' evidence of the existence of 1919 rights in the case of the trader concerned."

"The difficulties which we have experienced in tracing the history of businesses in respect of which claims have been made for 1919 rights show the need for establishing better administrative machinery than has existed in the past for recording the existence of 1919 rights, and for ensuring that the history of any business in respect of which such rights exist is in future kept up to date," states the commission, which goes on to suggest that some official should be designated as custodian of the register. Such a custodian might be entrusted with the duty of keeping a special record of all future changes affecting the businesses of traders entitled to 1919 rights.

"1919 RIGHTS."

The "1919 rights" referred to is the protection afforded to Asiatic traders who were established in otherwise prohibited areas on May 1, 1919, or their successors.

The statistical summary also shows that in cases where the right of occupation was not established, exemption is nevertheless recommended in 162 cases and special relief in 49 others. In the case of residents (not traders) exemption is also recommended in 25 cases and special relief in 40.

The commission does not uphold the contentions of certain residents of the Braamfontein-Hospital Hill area and the southern townships of La Rochelle, Turffontein and West Turffontein, that no recommendations for exemption should be made in their areas.

In regard to the first, the commission states: "We do not regard the arguments advanced and evidence submitted on behalf of the Broaamfontein and Hospital Hill Ratepayers' Association as sufficient to justify any special treatment of the areas which the association claims to represent. We consider, therefore, that the cases of occupation by Asiatic traders in the area should be dealt with in accordance with the general rules."

Similar comment is made upon the representations of the southern townships.

The Commission held 38 sittings to investigate the individual cases with which this section of its report is concerned, and encountered many difficulties. The documentary evidence required in support of the claims made was often hard to find even in genuine cases, and many legal difficulties also cropped up.

CONTINUITY OF TENURE.

Traders were required to show continuity of tenure under licence since May 1919, but it was found that there was in almost every case a short break between the expiry of a licence some time during January. The Commission decided to take a liberal view of this technical break, but recommends legislation to prevent future controversy. There was also in most cases a break between December, 1928, and December, 1930, when the Johannesburg City Council suspended the issue of certificates. Most traders carried on without licences during that period, but subsequently paid the arrears. The Commission did not penalise them for this break and again recommends condoning legislation.

A number of other similar difficulties presented themselves, and the Commission suggests that it may be advisable to confer upon the Minister of the Interior a general discretionary power to condone breaks in the continuity of trading under licence in any case where the circumstances appear to him to justify such condonation.

A limited measure of protection for coloured people was conferred by an Act of 1932 in respect of persons in occupation on May 1, 1930, but there were various defects in these provisions which went far to destroy the value of that protection. The result was that there were hardly any cases where occupation was made legal by virtue of the 1932 Act.

INSURANCE DIRECTORS CHARGE-SHEETED

KARACHI: Nov. 3.

A charge of criminal breach of trust has been framed against the six directors of the All-India Home Relief Insurance Co. by Mr. Jewell, City Magistrate, Karachi, under Section 409, I.P.C.

The accused include two ex-Corporators of the City Council, one well-known surgeon and three wealthy citizens. The accused were arrested for alleged misappropriation of Rs. 36,930.—United Press.

Rate Payers Assn. For Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 4.

Following the elections of the local Municipal Committee, a movement is set afoot for the formation of a Rate Payers' Association here but as the meeting of the sponsors of the move, was held in camera nothing about the aims and objects of the newly formed Association is gathered.—United Press.

Twenty Injured In Bus Accident

AMRAOTI: Nov. 4.

A serious accident occurred near Nandgaon, 11 miles from Amraoti, on the Amraoti-Nagpur Road.

It appears that three buses were racing and one of them turned turtle and most of its 20 passengers received injuries, three seriously.

The injured were removed to Irwin Hospital.—A.P.

CULTURE OF ROSES

(Continued from Page 3)

moving the sourness caused by the insufficient drainage. The humous ingredients, as we have mentioned before, preserve the moisture of the soil. A soil can be materially much improved by attending to its drainage system, enhancing the moisture-retaining power of the ground, by breaking up the hard soil underneath, eliminating the stones and gravels and then mixing it up with leaves and vegetable refuse.

Roses love a soil quite "well-worked" By a well-worked soil we mean a soil which has been dug and loosened to a good depth and the earth powdered well but not and never to be stimulated by manures. It is the best to plant the new Roses on the virgin soil without any kind of manure. The tender roots of the plant when they come in contact of the manure, often get fagged and die in no time. A virgin soil is quite enough for the growth of a good Rose. You can change the soil if need be when it is used up, by indenting fresh soil from any turf land and putting it into it.

FOOD FOR PLANTS.

A stone bed at the depth of three feet of the soil will be still welcome as it will help in stocking the water underneath and thus to keep cool the soil above. You should know that the water is not a "food" to the plants but it is meant to dissolve the ingredients of the soil and to cook the food for the plants

A hard clay soil is perhaps most unsuited to Roses. Where such a soil exists it will be necessary to treat it in a manner as to make it lighter one by first breaking it up well and then by adding sands and small quantities of leaf mould and some times morter and old rubbish from a broken building.

KHADI PRODUCERS ... MUST ALSO BE ... CONSUMERS

(Continued from Page 12.)

ers in the centres were instructed to deduct one-third of the price of yarn brought for sale and keep the same as deposit against the future purchase of Khaddar. In most cases as soon as the deposits accumulated to the extent of six or eight annas per spinner, the spinner would ask for some cloth to be issued to her. In these cases the centres issued the required cloth, deducted the deposit from the price of cloth issued and debited the balance to the account of the spinner. This balance is collected in easy instalments by deducting one-third of the price of yarn brought by the spinner to the centre for sale. That this arrangement has worked smoothly and splendidly is witnessed by the following circumstances:—

(1) Though there is a small number of grumblers among the spinners—as they are everywhere—they have on the whole accepted the new arrangement willingly and readily.

(2) They have purchased saris, dhotees, duppattis, shawls, chintzs, shirting, coating cloth, etc., thus proving that the whole family of the spinner is being clothed in khaddar.

(3) The spinners have brought the yarn regularly to the centre and allowed the manager to deduct part of the price towards the payment of their balance. So after ten months' working it has been found that the outstanding balance due from the spinners for the issue of cloth is about 12 per cent of the total value of cloth issued to them.

(4) The total value of cloth issued to the artisans since November 1934 has come to about Rs. 9000, i.e., about one-fifth of the total production and it can be safely estimated that the purchase by the artisans will be doubled next year. The Tagadur centre has sold about Rs. 800 worth of cloth to the artisans upto now, i.e., one-tenth of its production.

(5) It was feared that due to this arrangement many spinners will not care to spin any longer; but fortunately the Badanwal centre is in a position to dissipate all fears from the fact that its yarn purchases have increased this year. In fact the spinners have appreciated this new method of clothing themselves by their own labour and are taking increased advantage of this barter system.

It will be seen from the above that the Badanwal and Tagadur centres will not find it in any way difficult to carry out the directions in the resolution regarding the clothing of artisans.

SOME SUGGESTIONS

For the benefit of the Khadi workers in other parts of Karnatak I am adding some more facts which should be noted by them:

(1) The spinners under the Badanwal and Tagadur centres belong to the middle-class of agriculturist families and have not to depend on spinning for their maintenance. There may be about 10 per cent of them that earn their living by spinning. The spinners in the Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur districts also belong to the families of middle-class agriculturists and have taken to spinning as a subsidiary industry. So though the spinners do not depend on spinning for their daily bread, there is no reason to assume that they would give it up if they are required to purchase Khadi by the barter system.

(2) In the Badanwal and Tagadur centres the spinners purchase their own cotton. Though the number of families that grow cotton is only 25 per cent of the total number of spinning families, the spinners find it advantageous to purchase cotton-with-seeds locally. They gin and card it themselves.

(3) The saris worn by the spinners were 7 1/2 x 42 inches usually woven out of 20 or 30 counts of mill-yarn. The Khadi saris are woven out of 12 or 15 counts of yarn the dimensions remaining the same. Though there were a few complaints that the saris were rough, they have found the colours fast and the saris more durable than the mill-yarn.

I request my co-workers to go through the above carefully. It will not be difficult for us to clothe the khadi-artisans fully in Khadi if we proceed about it with faith in the mission of Khadi and confidence in ourselves.

DICTATORSHIP IN ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

Students Forced To Wear Fez Caps Made In Italy

ALIGARH, Nov. 1

A large number of students of the Aligarh Muslim University have been fined for not wearing the "fez" cap, which is an essential part of the University uniform These caps are largely imported from Italy, and due to the Abyssinian war, their prices have gone up by about 50 per cent. Considerable resentment prevails, among the students, due to the severity with which the wearing of the "fez" is being enforced by the proctoial department of the University. Their contention is that since many countries, which are the members of the League of Nations, are applying economic and political sanctions against Italy, Aligarh should at least abstain from purchasing the Italian made "fez" caps. It is understood that the senior students of the University have requested Dr. Zia-ud-Din to introduce some 'swadeshi' cap instead of the "fez".—'Hindustan Times.'

PRO-CHANCELLOR OF ALIGARH

NEW DELHI, Nov 4.

Nawab Sir Mohammad Muzamil-ul-lah one of the Rectors of the Muslim University, Aligarh has given notice that at the next meeting of the University Court he will move for the election of H. H. the Agha Khan as Pro-Chancellor of the Muslim University.—A. P.

Medals For Distinguished Service

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Under the authority delegated to him by His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to approve the following immediate awards for conspicuous gallantry in the face of the enemy during the present Mohmand operations:

Distinguished Flying Cross on Flying Officer W. D. Anderson, No. 20 (AC) Squadron, R.A.F.

Distinguished Flying Medal on 509983 Leading Aircraft-man Dorpel, B.A.—No. 20, Squadron, R.A.F.

Will Abyssinians Go Under Gas?

Some Facts About The Devastataing Death-Dealer

KARACHI, (By Mail).

According to special correspondents now in the war zone, gas was used in the initial stages of the hostilities in Abyssinia and several died of the effects of chlorine, used in grenades. It may be recalled that Chlorine was the earliest gas to be used by the Germans in 1915 at the beginning of gas warfare. The Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibits gas warfare, and despite the League's efforts, if this death-dealing agent, as it seems likely, is to be employed sooner or later in the conflict, it would lead to the wholesale destruction of innocent lives.

DEADLY GASES

This raises the gruesome question of how gas is employed in warfare and what means of protection are available for the victims against this dreadful weapon. There are three kinds or groups of gas: (1) Lung irritants for example, Bromo Acetone, used in the shape of shells and grenades; (2) Eye irritants or Lachrymatory or tear gas; for example, mustard gas and (3) skin blistering gases, also called vesicants; for example, Dichlor di-ethyl sulphide used in shell. Dichlor di-ethyl sulphide is a most powerful gas which affects all parts of the body, particularly the eyes, is deadly slow in action in the incipient stages and develops its effects in 2 to 8 hours. It was also called Yperite or 'Yellow Cross' during the Great War.

From the point of view of gas defence, and military tactics, these gases are divided into two groups, that is to say, nonpersistent and persistent. When liberated the nonpersistent gases which are usually liquids are readily converted into clouds of gas or smoke which continue to be present until they are dissipated by winds; for example, Phosgene and Chlorine.

The persistent type are liquids which evaporate slowly on the burst of a shell or bomb contaminate the surrounding areas and continue to give out harmful vapours for a considerable period of time. Examples of this type are mustard and most tear gases.

GAS DEFENCE

The latest type of gas mask used in modern warfare is the respiratory box type. It is an air tight mask or covering for the face fitted with eye-pieces of mica, celluloid or splinterless glass. The box contains materials for the purification of the air the wearer breathes. The main exception to this principle of gas mask construction, is the French M-2 mask which covers the whole face, with eyepieces The absorbent used to purify the air is active charcoal besides other chemicals which are neutralising agents.

The problem of skin vesicants and other gases which affect the body is a more serious one. Oil skin garments of air tight design have been used but they have a stifling effect on the wearer.

How to detect the presence of gas in particular areas? This problem has not yet been satisfactorily solved. Detecting papers and solutions have been tried for chlorine and mustard gas, but there is yet no simple method of discovering the presence of gas in the atmosphere. Reliance is still largely placed on the sense of smell and the sensory organs.

Trotyl (Trinitrotolune) is yet the chief explosive used. Other chemicals are dinitroglycol and nitroglycerine, which are used in propellant explosives.

While on the subject of nitroglycerine, it will have been noticed that recently there has been a tendency for the price of glycerine to soar up, for it is the parent substance in nitroglycerine manufacture. Owing to food shortage during the Great War, and the materials used (chiefly fats) for the preparation of glycerine not being available in plenty, the Germans concentrated on a new method of preparing glycerine. The ordinary fermentation of sugar with yeast yields alcohol, liquors, etc.—products equally important in war and peace. Glycerine is ordinarily present in alcoholic fermentation to the extent of 1 to 2 per cent but this process perfected by the Germans was made to yield as high as 26 per cent of glycerine by deflecting the course of fermentation by the use of special chemicals.

While it is too early yet to predict whether there will be a serious shortage of glycerine it may safely be asserted that if other European powers are drawn into the vortex of war, this question will demand serious consideration.

Another explosive is nitrocellulose and dinitrotoluene which are used in smokeless powders.

Among initiating explosives used as detonators, mercury fulminate still holds the field. A new discovery is lead azide used in percussion caps and detonators. It is said that it is very effective even when used in small quantities and is therefore considered to be very valuable for detonation.

The whole subject demands expert knowledge and scientific technique and during the last War several patents were worked out on the war front itself.

DIFFICULTIES OF MEDICAL AID.

Accustomed to more or less peaceful conditions, medical aid operating on the war zone was faced with unknown complications and unfamiliar symptoms on account of the use of gas in the last war. When they had to deal with human systems not completely devastated but jagged and torn by this unknown enemy, they could do little more than render simple first aid. Nor has attention since been paid to this subject as it was unfortunately taken for granted that the last Great War was one to end future wars and these cases themselves and their symptoms could only be studied in the active phase in the war front itself if the really fruitful remedies were to be found.—A. P.

VILLAGERS RESIST DACOITS

AHMEDABAD, Nov 4.

Information has been received here of an armed dacoity committed in village Anasar, Baroda State. The dacoits raided the village but were offered resistance by the villagers, and in the clash that ensued between the dacoits and the thakardas of the village several persons on both sides were injured.

The injured dacoits were handed over to the State police.—A. P.

Medical Aid Is Ethiopia's Urgent Need

RED CROSS SOCIETY APPEALS FOR HELP IN KIND AND COIN

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

The Indian Red Cross Society has received a copy of a circular letter addressed by the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, to all National Red Cross Societies, explaining that upon the outbreak of hostilities the International Committee approached the Ethiopian and Italian Red Cross Societies with offers of assistance. The former have accepted, while the Italian Red Cross Society replied that its own resources were sufficient to meet any eventuality. The International Red Cross Committee express the hope that the National Red Cross Societies of other countries will be able to render assistance to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society.

URGENT NEED.

The Indian Red Cross Society has ascertained by a telegram from the International Red Cross Committee that the more pressing needs of the Ethiopian Red Cross are surgical equipment, drugs, anti-tetanus serum, quinine and milk powder as well as money to buy further medical supplies available locally. They ask that the drugs may be sent at first in small quantities by post as they are most urgently required.

The Indian Red Cross Society is regulated by Act XV of 1920, which limits its activities and the spending of its funds to India and in connection with Indian Expeditionary Forces. The Society will, however, be glad to receive on behalf of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society gifts of any of the above stores or money with which to purchase them and it will arrange for the forwarding of these to Abyssinia.

All cash donations should be addressed to the Organising Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Talkatora Road, New Delhi, for the account of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society. Gifts in kind may be sent either to the Headquarters, Talkatora Road, New Delhi, or to the Bombay Provincial Branch, Indian Red Cross Society, Town Hall, Bombay, clearly marked "for the Ethiopian Red Cross Society".—United Press.

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Alex. C. Maclean
SEE THAT THIS SEAL IS UNBROKEN

For your protection, the above Red Seal is affixed top and bottom of every genuine carton containing the original MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER. See that it is unbroken. The signature ALEX. C. MACLEAN is on seal, carton and label.

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Always remember not to ask vaguely for Macleans. Ask specifically for MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER.

548

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UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible. We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

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Bombay, 4-11-35.

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Millionaire Girl's Kidnapping Mystery

Sensational Revelations In Store

BOMBAY, Monday.

Jer Mahal, Sirdar Jamiat Singh's erstwhile Scotland Yard, where about 4,000 aspiring detectives sent in their applications for the search of a rich man's daughter alleged to have been kidnapped sometime back, may yield up its secrets shortly, according to a statement made by Mrs. Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh to-day.

The only condition imposed by her before the details could be furnished to the authorities concerned is that "His Excellency the Viceroy should be willing to give a promise to institute proceedings against the culprit no matter if he may be one of the ruling potentates."

And the public are assured "that the famous Bawla murder case will pale into insignificance when the facts of this abduction will be brought to light. The only consolation in this case is that there was no murder."

Sirdar Jamiat Singh was called to the C. I. D. office this morning and it is now authoritatively stated that the case does not concern Bombay, nor was the alleged offence committed anywhere here.

The rich parents hail from upcountry and they owe it to Sirdar Jamiat Singh's assistance that they are spending considerable amounts in all directions except, perhaps, the proper one viz., of confiding to the police and bringing the matter to the notice of the Imperial Government or His Excellency the Viceroy, instead of imposing conditions, before doing so.

A systematic combing of the country, it appears, was contemplated for tracing the whereabouts of the girl, of which Mrs. Amrit Kaur is evidently aware, for she has already volunteered to disclose the identity of the culprit, if the authorities take action.

In her last letter to the Press, (in this connection only), Mrs. Amrit Kaur points out, "I will lead before His Excellency the Viceroy, the unhappy parents who are dying for the sight of their dear beloved daughter whose beauty was a curse for herself as for them.

"I will show to the Viceroy how even in this century Indian girls in British India are unsafe from the hands of people ....."

In view of the situation so far brought to light, it is pointed out by experienced Crime Experts, that the best way for the parents would be to seek the assistance of the State and scrap all other methods, which are considered utterly unscientific and perhaps risky.

Early last week the story went round that a rich man's daughter was kidnapped by some unknown person and that Mrs. Amrit Kaur had put advertisements in newspapers, in several provinces excluding, of course Bombay. The advertisements "inter alia" stated that adventurous youths were wanted who were prepared to carry on private investigations for one year, the selected candidates to be paid a monthly remuneration of Rs. 100, each plus all expenses incurred in the course of the "search". A prize of Rs. 20,000 was, in addition, to go to the person who could trace the girl.

Rs. 3 Lakhs Received.

The offer itself was so staggering, that it must have been obvious to any one that the risks involved would be tremendous. Notwithstanding this, 4,000 applications were received nearly 3,000 of them sending Rs. 100 each along with their application as a mark of their bona fides.

Out of this large number, only six were selected.

While matters stood thus, Mrs. Amrit Kaur has sent a statement to the Press, which throws light on many interesting issues. The only obvious question that suggests itself on a casual perusal of the whole statement is, "What purpose do these six men serve, if Mrs. Amrit Kaur knew the whereabouts of the girl, and also if she is prepared to name the culprit?"

The Bombay Police after investigations, have come to the conclusion that the whole affair is out of their jurisdiction and they have nothing to do with it.

Mrs. Amrit Kaur in her statement says:

"I declare to all and sundry that no amount of coercion and misrepresentation on the part of even the highest in the land will ever induce me to give the secret of the honoured family whse honour has been laid low by one of the most cruel abductions ever committed in this country.

"The famous Bawla murder case will pale into insignificance when the facts of this abduction will be brought to light. The only consolation in this case is that there was no murder. The parents had thought of getting the girl back as secretly as possible but they tried and failed. We wanted to try once more but the fate was otherwise.

"Now I declare that if His Excellency the Viceroy be willing to give a promise to institute proceedings against the culprit no matter if he may be one of the ruling potentates, I will disclose the story to him. I will lead before His Excellency the unhappy parents who are dying for the sight of their dear beloved daughter whose beauty was a curse for herself as for them. I will show to the Viceroy how even in this century Indian girls in British India are unsafe from the hands of people who are immune from Congress wrath as well. This is my last letter on the subject to the press. No amount of false misrepresentation of my work will bring me to reply to the charges in the press. It is for India to demand justice which has always been denied to its children.

Now my husband and myself are ready to face any troubles which can fall to the lot of a human being when fighting for a righteous cause. May Lord help us. I see that our troubles have begun from to-day as the soles have begun to watch us from to-day:—

MOTOR CAR STOLEN FROM COMPOUND

Sleeping Driver Helps To Trace Vehicle

BOMBAY, Monday.

The story of the disappearance, search and subsequent recovery of a motor car belonging to Mr. Palmer, a European resident of Nepean Sea Road was narrated at the Girgaum Police Court to-day when three persons including the cleaner of the car were put up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, on charges of theft and abetment, and remanded to police custody for a period of ten days pending further inquiries.

The suspects were: Sebastian Anthony, Jeniglas Chinnappa and John Anthony.

On Saturday night last, Roshanalli Allibhoy, the driver of the car, it was stated, had left the car in the compound of his master's bungalow and had gone to sleep at a place nearby. Shortly before 4 a.m. he was suddenly awakened by the starting of a car.

Suspecting that something was amiss, he got up and went to the spot where he had kept the car the previous night and found it missing. He walked to the road outside searching for it and came upon a police constable patrolling the area and told him of the loss of the car.

"I think I have seen it" the police patrol said when Roshanalli had finished giving the description of the car. He had only a short while before noticed a car proceeding towards Warden Road, the description of which tallied with the one given by the driver.

Both the constable and the driver immediately set out in the direction in which the car had travelled and not long after saw the car standing at the junction of Nepean Sea Road and Warden Road. They went near and saw Sebastian seated at the steering wheel with Jeniglas by his side. John Anthony was in the rear seat.

They were promptly put under arrest and the car taken charge of.

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Rheumatism - Gout Pains - Backache Sciatica - Lumbago Female ailments

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Periodic ailments Female complaints

Swollen glands Boils - Carbuncles

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of impurities, if you would get rid of all these complaints, so distressing owing to their appearance and to the sufferings and infirmities which they bring about. Whatever may be the cause and the duration of your complaint, however serious your condition may be, you will obtain a quick and lasting result if you restore your blood to a healthy state by taking a cure of

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a real elixir of life, which ranks first and foremost among modern remedies. From the first days of the treatment, the itching is soothed, the sores dry up and heal. In cases of rheumatism, gout, pains, lumbago, sciatica, which are all due to an intoxicated system, the efficacy of this remedy is such that a recurrence of the evil is made impossible. Varicose veins, phlebitis, piles, bad legs cannot resist the action of this blood "purifier", which improves the circulation of the blood and saves you from accidents due to congestion. Richelet's Blood Purifier is a real boon to women during the "change of life", when the blood has a tendency to stagnate in certain organs; thus, internal growths and tumours are prevented or reduced in size. Sufferers from rheumatic and blood diseases now know how to regain health.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Travelling without tickets is very common on the suburban trains and the risks undertaken by passengers who switch over from one compartment to another to escape detection when Ticket Inspectors are in sight, have resulted in numerous fatalities lately. This morning at 8 a.m. a passenger whose identity is unknown fell from the train in which he was travelling at Thana station. His right leg was amputated and he was removed to the Civil Hospital by the Railway Police in an unconscious state.

After a period of nearly nine months Mohomadali Ahmadali Japani and Goolamali Noor-Mohommed, the two accused concerned in the Pydhonie Cloth case, were arrested on Sunday by the Dongri Police. They were put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be remanded into police custody for a period of seven days as their presence was required by the police for identification parade. It will be recalled that on February 7 last, a godown at Pydhonie was broken into and property valued at Rs. 1,200 stolen. Only two accused could be traced by the police and they were tried and convicted by the Magistrate, Second Court, Bombay.

The other two accused were arrested on Sunday last by the police.

A family party had gone to attend church service in a church at Nesbit Road on Sunday morning but when they returned home, they found that their room was broken into and jewellery worth Rs. 436 missing from one of the trunks.

The family suspected a servant Khoda Gula, employed by the landlord of the building. The police arrested and placed him before the Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon to-day.

The accused was ordered to be enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 200, or in default to be remanded into police custody for a period of ten days, pending further police inquiries.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Harjan Topan, a Bania, age 35 years residing at Birla Mansion, Girgaum Road, and was said to be mentally deranged, committed suicide last night, by throwing himself from the 3rd floor on to the court yard behind his house.

The Police were immediately informed, and they had the body removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A verdict of suicide was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

At an inquest held to-day the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Suicide by opium poisoning voluntarily administered to himself" on the body a Parsi named Nasarwanji Edulji, aged 45 years.

The deceased was a subject to epileptic fits. In the course of evidence, his brother Jasmsetji Edulji, said that the deceased was found lying unconscious on his bed. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 11-30 p.m. on the same day.

How a young girl was found by her mother to be dying with burns all over her body was revealed at the Coroner's Court to-day.

It appears that a girl named Kulsam Khanubai, aged 13 was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Sunday, suffering from burns.

The evidence showed that his brother Gulanath playfully threw a cracker on her which however fell on her sari and set it ablaze, as a result of which she received extensive burns and died later.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

WEEK-END GAMBLING RAIDS

Big Quota Of Arrests

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Nagpada, Kalachowkie and Agripada Police bestirred themselves at the week-end and effected 75 arrests as a sequel to several gambling raids carried out in their respective sections.

Armed with a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Sub-Inspector Satam of the Nagpada Police raided a room situated on the ground floor of a building at Bellasis Road and arrested Kelly Jacob and 26 others.

The Kalachowkie Police arrested Mahadeo Sitaram and eleven others as a sequel to a similar raid in their section and took charge of a large number of Sutta chits and marked coins.

Sergeant Race of the Agripada Police raided a room on the ground floor of Dholwalla Chawl, Dhobi Ghat, and arrested Wallimahomed Alladin and eight others. The Police made a good haul of cowries and cards in this connection.

In this case the keeper of the gaming house is not yet traced.

All the accused were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be released on bail in various sums of money, pending further police enquiries.

SENATE ELECTION

Mrs. Urmila Mehta, B.A., is seeking election to the Senate of the Bombay University from the Faculty of Arts. Mrs. Mehta has been an examiner in Domestic Economy for the Matriculation Examination for some time.

27 JEWS ARRESTED

Twenty-seven Jews were arrested and about 30 others escaped when the Nagpada Police raided an alleged gambling den on Saturday night.

Satta betting, card gaming, dice and backgammon were, it is alleged, being conducted in a shop at the corner of Surti Mohalla. About 9.30 p.m., police entered the place which has four exits. When the presence of the police was noticed there was a scramble and 27 people were secured and the others escaped.

Betting slips, cards and dice and Rs. 300 were seized. The arrested men were taken to the police station and offered bail.

ESSENTIAL TO BEAUTY

White teeth are essential to beauty. Clean your teeth with Odol, the toothpaste that is recommended by dentists, the toothpaste that is used by many world-famous beauties to protect the natural loveliness of their teeth.

Use Odol mouthwash as well. It will safeguard your mouth and throat from germs, and by making your breath sweet and fragrant, will add still further to your attractiveness.

Odol

TOOTHPASTE & MOUTHWASH

FOR WHITE GLEAMING TEETH

O. 2.35

BAI PIROJBAI'S CONVICTION

High Court Admits Appeal In Jewel Cheating Case

The appeal filed by Bai Pirojbai Doctor against the sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 passed on her by the Presidency Magistrate, 4th court, for alleged cheating in respect of jewellery worth Rs. 4000 belonging to one Framroze Shapurji Awari was admitted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court on Monday.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. V.N. Chhatrapati appeared for the appellant.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS DOWN

Upward Trend In Cross Rates

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRM

Wheat Easy But Linseed Steady And Rubber Unchanged

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

On Monday cross rates were steady to firm. The tendency was upward.

NEW YORK COTTON SLIGHTLY EASY

New York cotton showed better tendency at first on improved cables from outside. Thereafter the demand tapered off and the market closed slightly easy.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRM

London gold was quiet but silver was firm on good buying orders and hopes of small offerings from China.

WHEAT EASY BUT LINSEED STEADY

Wheat was slightly easy on disappointing foreign cables. Linseed was steady. Rubber was unchanged.

SECURITIES IN BETTER REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange displayed fairly good activity on better enquiry. Giltedged securities were in better request although the volume of business did not show much expansion.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Nov 4

Previous closing	10.80
To-day's opening	10.81
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	10.78
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Nov 4

Previous closing	6.10
To-day's opening	6.08
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	6.06
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 214

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 4

Cotton developed better tendency following improved cables from outside but the uncertainty with regard to the future of the cotton crop control programme restricted activity. However the sentiment continues moderately bullish with traders awaiting fresh incentives. The rapidity with which the crop moves gives hope of improving demand.

Trading in March commenced at 10.81 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. Prices showed a fairly steady tone and later advanced on steadier Liverpool advices and moderate trade enquiry with March rising to 10.84, thereafter the demand tapered off although prices kept steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.78 with a decline of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 4

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (11.03/11.02) 10.96/10.96
January (10.90/10.90) 10.87/10.87
March (10.87/10.86) 10.81/10.81

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 4

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American December (6.16) 6.13
American January (6.12) 6.09
Egyptian November (8.78) 8.81
Egyptian January (8.49) 8.51

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 4

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 214-12 and Rs. 215-8 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 215-8 with New York futures 6 points up.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX MUST GO

Rajen Babu's Reply To Address At Lalgudi

(From Our Correspondent).

TRICHY, Nov. 4.

"We all realise that every activity of the Congress leads to Swaraj. Winning of swaraj is more or less of psychological question. We have first of all to get rid of our minds and heart that sense of inferiority and helplessness which has overcome us declared Babu Rajendra Prasad replying to various addresses at Lalgudi.

The Congress President was presented with a civic address by the Srirangam Municipality and another by the public of Srirangam where he addressed a huge gathering on the Congress programme.

Black flags were noticed in front of the Coronation Hall.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

1. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov 4

Previous closing	4.91 3/4
To-day's opening	4.92 3/8
To-day's closing	4.92 1/4
Difference	+.00 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov 4

Previous closing	4.91 15/16
To-day's opening	4.91 7/8
To-day's closing	4.92 5/16
Difference	+.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Nov 4

Previous closing	74.63
To-day's opening	74.62
To-day's closing	74.72
Difference	+69

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar 4.91 7/8 and then appreciated to 4.91 15/16 subsequently further rising to 4.92 5/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.92 5/16.

Franc opened at 74.62 and then moved up to 74.63 with no further important movements.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.72

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 4

The market was steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 5/16d.	29 1/2d.
Forward	28 7/8d.	29 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 4

Gold per ounce (£7-1-5 1/2) £7-1-5

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov 4

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Nov 4
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.63 1/2) 5.64 1/8
New York on Bombay	(37.12) 37.12
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93) 0.93
London on Milan	(60.50) 60.68
London on Shanghai	(1-3 3/4) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov 4

Silver opened steady at Rs. 66/4, 66/6 and 66/10. The market displayed steadiness following China cables resulting in a good deal of activity while better London cables also stimulated buying but subsequently on easier cables from London prices slid back on selling by disappointed holders Prices closed steady at Rs. 66/8, 66/10 and 66/14 after rising to Rs. 67/1, 67/3 and 67/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/6, 34/15/6 and 34/15/6. The market was quiet in the absence of any good foreign advices but later prices began to ease under selling pressure owing to discouraging outside advices. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/14/6 and 34/14/6.

MOTOR BILL IN FRONTIER COUNCIL

PESHAWAR, Nov. 4.

The Home Member Sir George Cunningham to-day introduced the Punjab Land Revenue Frontier Province Amendment Bill and the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill in the Legislative Council which agreed to take them into consideration on or after 13th November.

A non-official motion to circulate the motor Taxation Bill for Public opinion was defeated by 15 votes to 11.

Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Minister, introduced the Hazara Forest Bill which was circulated for public opinion by 15th February.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 4

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 74 1/4 and March at 70 3/4. There was moderate enquiry but business was small in the absence of any important foreign news.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 4

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.98 1/8. Prices eased under commission house selling and liquidation following discouraging outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov 4

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£223 1/4 buyers £223 3/4 sellers Steady) £224 buyers £224 sellers

Linseed (£17 9/16 buyers £17 5/8 sellers Firm) £17 7/16 buyers £17 1/2 sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 3/4 to £40 1/4) £39 3/4 to £40 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

JUTE.

New Crop Nov Dec (£20 1/4 paid and value) £20 3/4 value

Dunlop Oct Nov (£22 3/4) £23 1/2

Lightning Oct Nov (£21) £21 3/4

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov 4

The following cable information was received to-night

"China sold. Indian and speculators bought. Market quiet."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-8 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/2) 2-2 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6 3/8 paid and value) 6 3/8 paid and buyer

January March (6 7/16 paid and buyers) 6 1/2 paid and buyer

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay November December (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta November-December (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata November (£10 1/8 sellers) £10 1/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal November (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Nov 4

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 2 6
Rates at 12-9 noon	7 3 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 3 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 3 0
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 3 0
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 3 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 4

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 15 0
Wheat May	4 12 0
Linseed May	7 3 3

The tone was steady.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE CENTENARY

Lord Erskine Presides Over Inaugural Celebrations

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

Lord Erskine presiding, at a public meeting held to inaugurate the centenary celebrations of the Madras Medical College this evening observed:—"The history of the college is in fact the history of medicine in South India, until today, it stands a noble monument to one hundred years of steady and devoted service in the interest of humanity."

The Governor and Lady Marjorie Erskine motored to the Medical College and were received by Sir Mahomed Usman, President of the General Committee for centenary celebrations. Col. Newcomb, the Principal, welcomed the Governor.

Sir Mahomed said that the College had earned a high reputation as one of the most efficient institutions imparting medical instruction in the Empire. He hoped that the public would make a generous response to the call for funds for the advancement of post-graduate research in the college as a fitting memento of the unique event.—A. P.

Byculla Harijan Meeting Supports Yeola Move

BOMBAY: Nov. 4.

Under the auspices of the Dalit Taroon Mandal, a meeting of the Harijans was held yesterday afternoon at the Neighbourhood House, Byculla, under the presidentship of Mr. G.S. Darole, a Harijan teacher, when a resolution, supporting the Yeola Resolution was moved by Mr. V.L. Karandikar and supported by Messrs. S. D. Ghogase, Arjoonrao Salvi, Khaktidas Buwa and M. K. Ozarker.

Mr. B.J. Deorukhkar, who also was present at the meeting spoke supporting Dr. Ambedkar's move to quit the Hindu religion.

A conference of Depressed Classes will be held, which will decide as to which religion should be adopted by the Harijans.—United Press.

Values Move Upward In Stock Exchange

INFLUENCE OF FURTHER REDUCTION IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Sterling Firm Against Dollars In Gold Currencies

SILVER FIRM ON HOPES OF SMALLER CHINESE OFFERINGS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, November 4

On the Stock Exchange a good deal of confidence was displayed and values generally moved upwards under the influence of further reduction in unemployment on cheerful trade reports together with government's proposed expenditure after road and other schemes.

The sterling was firm against dollars in gold currencies owing to fears regarding French economic conditions. Silver advanced 3/16d. as Chinese Government's decision is expected to lead smaller offerings in the metal in London.

Wall Street opened firm but profit-taking later reduced gains.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £95 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, October 25 £95 1/2
Monday, October 28 £95
Tuesday, October 29 £95
Wednesday, October 30 £95
Thursday, October 31 £95 1/2
Friday, November 1, £95 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 4
3-30 p.m.

The general tone was good on increased buying interest. Giltedgeds were firm. Industrials in general showed improved business. Internationals and oil shares were steady to firm.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£83 5/8) £84 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 1/8) £105 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/2) £115 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104) £104 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 3/4) £114 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-3) 22-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (4 1/4) 4 1/2

Hydro Electric (del 4 1/4) del 4 1/4

Musical Industries (25-1 1/2) 25-6

Princhin Johnson (41-9) 42-3

Imperial Chemical (36-1 1/2) 36-9

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (110-4 1/2) 110-4 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£79) £80

Dunlop Rubber (38-0) 38-0

University Ordinary (31-6) 32-1 1/2

Ford Motors (34-0) 34-6

Cable Wires (£7 1/8) £7 3/8

British American Tobacco (115-0) 115-0

Camera A (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140-0) 140

P and O S N Company Defd (18-3 18-3

Distillers (92-6) 92-6

Bred and Dyers (9-9) 9-9

British Celanese (12-1 1/2) 12-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (62-3) 62-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (53-6) 53-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0

Western Limited Ordinary (18-0) 18-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (£31 7/8) £33 1/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

Reward For Alleged Murderer's Arrest

CALCUTTA: Nov. 4.

Information has reached Calcutta of a sensational murder and the theft of arms committed at Hyderabad (Deccan), in which one double-barrelled gun, one pistol, some cartridges and a bag containing money in cash, were stolen and Pundit Jagat Prasad, the owner of the articles stolen, was murdered.

In this connection Dharmishwar alias Dharam Narain is wanted by the Hyderabad Police, who have announced a reward of Rs. 200 for the arrest of the suspect, who is still absconding.—United Press.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 4
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97) £97

3 1/2 per cent India (£95 1/2) £95 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110) £110

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£114) £112 1/2 Ex Div

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£106 3/4) £106 3/4

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£114) £114

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£103 3/4) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 1/2) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6
Donaro Tea (40-0) 40-0
Empire of India Ceylon (30-7 1/2) 31-3

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-0) 26-0
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-9) 30-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9
Rio Tintos (£18 1/4) £18 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (55-6) 56-3
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13 3/8) £13 5/8
Goddar New (£11) £11
Moddar New (£71-3) £71-3
Sub Nigel (£12 5/8) £13
Spring Mines Split Share (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (65-3) 67-6
Burma Oil (77-6) 79-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Shell Transport (79-4 1/2) 80-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£28 1/4) £28 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£15 1/4) £15 3/4
L M Ford (£17 1/4) £17 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£18 3/4) £18 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£131) £131
London Board G Stock (£100) £100 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 4

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 54 7/8) dol 54 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 21 3/4) dol 21 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 46 5/8) dol 46 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 109) dol 107

Hammond Committee At Rangoon

RANGOON: Nov. 4.

A Press Communique issued today, states:—

Sir Laurie Hammond, Chairman and Mr. J.G. Laithwaite, Secretary of the Indian Delimitation Committee, have proceeded to Rangoon yesterday for the purpose of discussing with the Burma Government and representatives of various communities and interests concerned about the proposals for delimitation of constituencies in Burma and questions connected therewith. They return to Calcutta on November 14, when the Committee will proceed immediately to deal with the delimitation proposals of Bengal Government.—United Press.

Memon Conference Concludes

(From A Correspondent)

PORBANDAR, Nov. 4.

On the second day of the sessions of the Memon Conference a condolence resolution for the late Abdul Karim Haji Gani and Ibrahim Daud was passed all standing.

Mr. Abdul Satar Naviwala Secretary, Welfare Society, read the society's report stating that 140 boys and 14 girls were given scholarship for which Rs. 13,560 were expended.

The third resolution expressed satisfaction at the society's work, and Rs. 2,000 were collected on the spot.

The chairman, Mr. Abubaker Zaveri gave a garden party at the Mackoniki Club in honour of the president which the Maharana attended.

THIRD DAY'S WORK.

The Memon Conference concluded To-day. Resolutions regarding unemployment, the starting of "Utimkhana" for girls' 'Yrakat" fund and abolition of social evils were passed.

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(Signed) H—. G——., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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Sharp Rise In Burma Shares

Tata Steel Shares Active And Firm

HYDRO-ELECTRICS STEADY

BOMBAY, November 4.

Declaration of Rs. 10|- dividend on Bombay Burma Shares being better than general expectation, there was an active enquiry for Burma shares which recorded a sharp rise in prices.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares were active and firm and prices showed further improvement. At the opening the market was quiet with limited business but towards the close prices spurted on active buying. Hydro-Electric shares were steady with a moderate enquiry. There was scattered business in Cement shares but mill shares fared well.

The undertone of the market was good but the recent rise being too rapid and urgent short interest being covered, the market is subject to natural recessions.

Bombay Burma shares opened to-day at Rs. 376 and advanced to Rs. 390 when profit-taking depressed prices to Rs. 383 but renewed buying hardened prices to Rs. 392. Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 583 and after declining to Rs. 577 advanced to Rs. 598|12. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 151|4

Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1,510 and closed at Rs. 1520, Tata Steel Second Preference were steady at Rs. 159.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Nov 4.

100 Ahm Advance	302 8
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
200 Bombay Dyeing	780 0
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	235 10
100 Central	266 4
100 Colaba	142 8
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	340 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	131 14
100 Gokak	180 0
100 Hindustan	1750 0
100 Indore	77 8
100 Khatau	78 12
100 Kohinoor	212 8
250 Laxmi	675 0
100 Madhavji	7 6
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	810 0
250 Model	50 0
50 Mysore	95 0
200 New Great	138 12
100 Osmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	300 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	2200 0
50 Simplex	77 8
100 Swadeshi	172 8
100 Swan	101 4
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1300 0
1000 Western	750 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	97 8
25-50 Central	34 14
500 Imperial	1520 0
125-500 Im. Con.	381 4
50-100 India	123 4
100 Reserve Bank	125 4
5 Union	5-4-6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	34 6
70 Gwalior	118 2
160 Indian	458 12
40 Katni Def.	2050 0
100 Katni Ord.	360 0
75 Okha	255 0
10 Punjab	23 4
100 Shahabad	481 4
70 United	118 8
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	11 6
15-75 New India	40 4
200 Oriental	4375 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	146 14
1000 Andhra Valley	1597 8
10 Ajmer	11 0
60 Bombay Tram	146 4
100 Bombay Suburban	170 0
10 Broach	11 12
100 Karachi	221 4
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	175 0
100 Tata Hydro	166 10
1000 Tata Power	1,520 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	865 0
100 Amr. Patty	119 12
100 C Province	88 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 8
100 Gujarat	71 0
100 Mandra Bhon	92 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
500 Tapty Valley	765 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	32 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	598 12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	151 4
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	216 4
50 Belapur Sugar	347 8
150 Bombay Steam	283 12
125 Bombay Burma	392 8
50 Bombay Burma Cont.	135 0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 10
100 Bombay Telephone	103 12
100 Indian Bleaching	108 2
160 Indian Radio Dfd.	515 0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	487 8
1000 Port Canning	605 0
15 Scindia	13 5
30 Premier Construction	76 8
25 Tata Oil	18 4
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1382 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Century 233, 235
Bom. Dyeing 778 775 780 777 780
Kohinoor 210 208 210 212/8
Central India 267 266 267 266/4
New Great 138
Simplex 76 77/8
Swadeshi 173 171 172
Bundi 34/4 34/2 34/8 34/6
I. Cement 456 460 455 457 458
Punjab 23/4 23/2 23/4
Shahabad 477 481
Andhra 1597 1600 1587 1595 1597/8
Tata Hydro 161
Tata Power 1510 1512 1507 1520 1518 1520
Tram. Ord 146
T. Steel Dfd. 583 580 585 577 591 590 598
T. Steel Ord. 148 147/8 148/8 149/8 150/8 151
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 159/4 159
Bellapur 345 342 348 347/8
B. Steam 282 283/12
B. Burma 376 390 383 388 391 393 392

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 4.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Nov September
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 1/4
Banks selling T T 270 1/4
Banks buying T T 267 3/4
PARIS
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 117 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 82 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.91 3/4 2nd inst.
Hongkong/London 1/9 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 9/16 4th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 4th inst.
Java/London 7.20 1/2 4th inst.
London/Paris 74.63 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 29.18 1/2 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.11 3/4 2nd inst
London/Italy 60.50 2nd inst.
London/Berlin 12.21 1/2 2nd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 2nd inst
London/New York 4.91 15/16 2nd inst
London/Amsterdam 7.23 3/4 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-7 1st inst. £7-1-5 1/2 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 29 5/16 1st inst 29 5/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 29 1st inst. 28 7/8 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 1st inst. 65 5/8 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 1st inst. 5/8 per cent 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 1st inst. 7/8 per cent 2nd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov 4

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7/2/6; Highest Rs. 7/3/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/2/6
Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 7/4; Highest Rs. 7/5/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/4/3
Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3/4/3; Highest Rs. 3/5/3; Closing Rs. 3/4/9

6 p.c. Bombay Steam	282	8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	82	8
5 p.c. Central India	512	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	131	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	137	8
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	6
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	138	12
7½ p.c Tata Power	1410	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	178	12
7-1/2 p.c. Tatal Steel 2nd	159	8
5 1|2 p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647	8

NEW YORK COTTON

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by favourable weather and Southern hedge selling.

Trading was inactive with steadier Liverpool advices being partially offset by failure of previous day's forecast of freezing to develop in the Western belt.

So far there is absence of killing frost and no damage to the crop is reported.

The market opened at a rise of one point which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined on hedging and a loss of 7 points from the opening level was registered. The market closed at a decline of 7 points for near months but distant deliveries were unchanged. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 11-35c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 7 points at 11-38c. per lb.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices fluctuated irregularly and trading was less active; but operations were fairly evenly divided between hedging and trade buying. Speculative interest was restricted with professionals more interested in the differences between the months and markets than in the efforts to discount the probable trend of prices.

Last week's low temperatures together with rain and sleet are reported to have considerably damaged late cotton in the Southwest. Private estimates indicate a reduction from 125,000 to 150,000 bales in the crop compared with last months figures.

Demand for Spot was less active and enquiry was good but buyers hesitate to pay the present basis.

The Supreme Court has set December 9th, for hearings of the Housac Mills Processing Tax Case and traders are doubtful of a decision on the constitutionality of the A.A.A. before January.

It is understood that a referendum to determine the Farm be sentiment on the continuation of the voluntary cotton programme may be announced in November

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (10 a.m.)	10.87+01
N.Y. March Lowest (11-58 a.m.)	10.80—06
Liverpool March Highest	6.10+.01
Liverpool March Lowest	6.09

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Southern reports indicate large short interest in basis open. Confirm crop poor staple and low grade moving extremely fast. Mills short of December.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:

Hedge selling the principal feature. Continued support by trade. No frost up to date sufficient to do damage.

New York Copper December 7.85

New York Cottonseed Oil March 12.26

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov 4

Wheat	3,291 cwts.
Linseed	1,683 cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	28 cwts.
Gingellyseed	57 cwts.
Poppyseed	104 cwts
Groundnuts	3,438 cwts.
Castorseed	2,037 cwts.
Rice	8,644 cwts.
Myrabollams	542 cwts.
Cottonseed	741 cwts.
Gram	684 cwts.
Joowar	1,985 cwts.
Maize	9 cwts.
Barley	358 cwts.
Bajree	618 cwts.
Coal	1,660 tons.

HAPUR WHEAT MARKET

(Messrs. Mukatlal Madhusudandyal)

HAPUR, Nov 1

The wheat markets have been con- thousand bags were loaded in these owing to the ready demand of Calcutta in Karachi as two ships were hired at cheap rates for Calcutta. Nearly 5 thousands bags were loaded in these two ships. On the recent advices we can declare that the market will again drop as the markets have become somewhat bearish owing to the constant sale of Australia and Argentina qualities. The reason of sale of these qualities is the favourable condition of the standing crops there. Indian markets are somewhat bullish these days but the bullishness appears to be temporary. Now there will not remain any ready demand in Karachi, and there has been no decrease in the internal stocks of the country and no purchaser. Sowings is finished in U. P. and C. P. by now and the condition is satisfactory. The area sown appears to be increased by 5 or 7 per cent than last year.

CURRENT RATES

London: Wheat Australian quality 30/3 Shillings. Chicago: Wheat December 98.1/8 cents. Liverpool: Wheat December 7/ 1/4 pence. Bombay: Wheat January Rs. 4/15/3. May Rs. 4/12/3. Calcutta: Wheat Ready Cawnpore Rs. 3/8. May Rs. 3/10. Karachi: Wheat Ready 25/13. November 25/11/6. July Rs. 24/12 per candy. Amritsar: Wheat Mangsir Rs. 2/10/6. Hapur: 3/4. Wheat Ready Rs. 2/14. Mangsir 2/14. Maha 2/14/9. Jeth Rs. 2/13. Nazrana Mangsir Re. 0/2/7. Maha Re. 0/4/0. Jeth 0/5/0.

Stock Wheat 669 Khattics.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

SMALL BOMBAY BUYING

Bombay, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Saturday at a rise of one point with March 6.10. There was some hedge selling which met with trade calling and local buying in response to firm Egyptian markets. Later on there was small Bombay buying which absorbed hedge selling. Prices fluctuated within a range of one point and the markets closed at a net rise of one point for near months while distant months remained unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.43d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged. At the close October was quoted 5.43, January 5.40 and March 5.38.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was fairly good enquiry for Egyptian cotton and the market ruled steady on Saturday. Sakels futures closed 3 to 5 points up but spot cotton prices declined one point at 9.27 Uppers futures closed 8 to 1 point higher and spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 7.01d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was moderate enquiry in the Alexandria Market which in the absence of any selling resulted in a small rise. Sakels futures closed one to four points higher and Ashmouni futures closed unchanged to 2 points up.

HOLIDAY IN N. Y. COTTON

The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Tuesday the 5th instant being Election Day.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 2

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond Common	16
Columbia Gas	14
American Tel and Tel	145
Western Union Telg	62 1/2
New York Central	22 1/2
Erie R R	10
Great North Pfd	27
United States Steel	46 1/4
American Smelting	61
Int Nickel of Canada	32 1/4
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	98
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	87
Kingdom of Den 6 per cent 1942	103
Tokyo Elec Light 6 per cent 1953	80
Anaconda Copper Mining	21 3/4
General Motor	54 1/2
Kelvinators	14
Socony	12
National Distillers	34
Chase Bank	32 1/2
National City Bank	31
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	98
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	112
Can Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent 1956	109
Kingdom of Nor. 6 per cent 1944	107

General market practically unchanged. Utilities soft

Total business 1/4 million

WALL-STREET WEEKLY REVIEW

Cautious Support

"The market was quieter during the week under review. Profit taking and some short selling developed but the manner in which offerings were absorbed encouraged cautious support. Farm implements, minings motors, steels, utilities, "Wet" stocks and oils attracted followings, the latter responding to an advance in California and Pennsylvania crude oil prices. Earnings and dividend reports were satisfactory and industrial news was reassuring, electric output reaching a record high level, However a slight recession in carloadings is expected. The undertone in the latter part of the week became firm but with profit taking continuing to restrain advances the immediate trend is somewhat uncertain."—Reuter.

TRADE TENDENCIES

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool Office:

Cotton: "Good trade demand continues and are in favour of the market."

Wheat: "With spot selling sixpence over December think distant positions attractive."

Copper: "Favour purchases around present levels."

Silver: "Still dependent American Government."

Sugar: "Favour buying distant positions on easy spots."

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov. 4

Java ready 13-15-0
S S Sirsa 4-5-0
Oct shipment 4-5-0
N D shipment 4-6-0
J M shipment 4-7-0
Kesar ready 14-11-0
Saraya ready 14-7-0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 214/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 215/ on Scattered buying. At this level there was some realising and the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but opened at a decline of 2 points. The local market was steady around Rs. 215 and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	214/12
Oomra D/J.	196/12
Oomra March	194 8
Bengal D/J.	150
Bengal March	149/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov 4

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	170
Bengal Fin e	...	168
Bengal F G	...	...
C P 1 Fine	219/221	...
C P 2 Fine	209/211	...
Arvi Fine	...	...
Ellichpur Fine	209/211	...
Berar Fine	209/211	...
Khamgaon Fine	...	...
Mulkapur Fine	...	...
Khandesh Fine	206/208	217
Jalna/Sailu Fine	206/208	...
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	208/211	...
Mathia Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	235/240	...
Punjab/American	225/230	...
Sindh-American	...	243
Cambodia	285/290	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	255/260	...
Compta Good	260/265	...
Westerns	245/255	...
Kampala	355/357	...
Busoga	353	...
Jinja	343	...
New Manza	325	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Nov 1

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

2-11-35.	This	year.
Khandesh	...	7,043
Central India	118	13,236
Barsi and Nagar	4	5,566
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	640
Berar	...	5,033
Central Provinces	...	2,655
Total Oomras	122	34,173
Dholera	4	5,832
N W Provinces	...	6,672
Rajputana	33	13,468
Sind-Punjab	136	20,910
Broach	...	2,983
Coompta and Dharwar	...	2,850
Westerns Northerns	98	5,067
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	101	3,439
Persian	...	5
American	...	2,075
Egyptian and African	...	26,276
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1,233
Total	494	134,082

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 31st Oct

In full-pressed bales

2-11-35	This year
Europe	655 49,837
Japan and China	988 118,614
Coast Ports	.. 3,354
Up-country by Rail	... 31,442
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	... 11,845
Total	1,643 215,092

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 159 January 160 March 162 May 156 July 152 at Cross Rate 4.91 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 214; Liverpool May 1936 6.03; Rs. 48 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 214 New York May 10.80 Rs. 30 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.91 3/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 1st November	6,205
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	138,588
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	112,355
Increase	21,233

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 215 1/4; Highest 216; Lowest 214 3/4; Closing 214 3/4

Oomra D/J. Op. 197 1/2; Highest 197 1/2; Lowest 196 3/4; Closing 196 3/4

Oomra March Op. 195 1/4; Highest 195 1/4; Lowest 194 1/2; Closing 194 1/2

Bengal D/J. Op. 150 1/2; Highest 150 3/4; Lowest 150; Closing 150.

Bengal March Op. 149 3/4; Highest 149 3/4 Lowest 149 1/4; Closing 149 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs 21 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-35) Rs. 6 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 2-11-35	3364000	2312000
Receipts yesterday 2-11-35	55000	24000
Exports to date 2-11-35	1480000	1410000
Stock at Ports 1-11-35	2778000	3162000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-11-35	253000	1879000
Stock at Liverpool 1-11-35	460000	937000
Visible Supply 1-11-35	7345000	8680000
Quantity in sight 1-11-35	6036000	3960000
Quantity out of sight 1-11-35	3080000	2507000

ACTIVITY IN SILVER

China's New Currency Policy

IMPOSITION OF HEAVY DUTY

Bombay, Nov. 4.

As pointed out last week, the Chinese in order to conserve currency reserves and to effect lasting measures of currency and Banking reform order new terms by which notes issued by the three Government Banks become legal tender. All debts expressed in terms of Silver shall be discharged by the payment of the legal tender of notes and the holders of Silver are required to exchange their Silver for legal tender of notes. A duty of 57 per cent is imposed on exports of Silver which shows an increase of 51 per cent.

The exchange value of the Chinese dollar will be stabilised at the present level. The Government is determined to avoid inflation.

As a result of this change in the currency policy. Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day at 1.2-3/8 against previous closing at 1.3 1/16.

In the local Silver market. There was considerable activity and the new measures are believed to have temporarily bullish effect. In this market Kartak delivery opened to-day at Rs. 66/4 and soon advanced to Rs. 67/ on active buying and covering but later on prices declined to Rs. 66/12 on long liquidation. At the moment the outlook is uncertain and the operators are awaiting developments and effect on World Markets.

The Gold market was quiet but steady with limited business.

Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 67/4.

Ready Silver	67	3	0
Kartak Delivery	67	4	0
Magsar Delivery	67	0	0
Ready Gold	34	15	6
Kartak Delivery	34	15	6
Magsar Delivery	67	8	0

BOMBAY METAL

Bombay, Nov 4

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 34-4-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 38-4-0
Tone: Steady.

COPPER SALES

According to New York advices, domestic copper sales during October amounted 666,646 tons.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

INDORE, Nov 3

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co., Indore.)

Wheat seeds and cotton Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 24 25
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 22
Wheat Pissi Rs. 16 18
Gram Rs. 17 18
Tilseeds Rs. 40 45
Linseeds Rs. 24 26
Tuar Rs. 20 22
Jawar Rs. 18 20
Bajara Rs. 16 18
Lintal Rs. 15 17
Moog (Green) Rs. 18 20
Moog (Black) Rs. 12 15
Dhana Rs. 24 28
Maka Rs. 18 20
Ajavan Rs. 18 24
Jongari Rs. 40 45
Oil cakes Rs. 18 20
Cotton seeds Rs. 14 16
Ghee Rs. 240 260

Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 80 90

Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 76 87

Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. 216

Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs. 216/8

Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10

Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10/4

Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8

Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs Rs. 3

Satan per than
Hukumchand 4/3
Indore Malwa 4/6
Kalyanmal 4/4
Rajakumar 4/6
Bhandari 4/2
State 4/8

Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 8 as. to 1/12
Brook Bonds 7 as. to 1/10
Chandara Brand 7 as. to 1/8

Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 45
100 Indore Malwa United Mills 75
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 191
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd ordy 140
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd pref 114/12
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 45
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 105
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 4
100 Binod Mills Ltd 140
25 United Profitable A Co Ltd 20
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 34
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 17
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1

Bullion:—
Gold bar per tolas Rs. 36/8
Silver per 100 tolas Rs. 67

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 2

December 7/1d
March 7/0 1/2d
May 6/9 3/4d

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 4.

3 per cent 1951/54 98/7
3 per cent 1941 103
3 1/2 per cent G P N 98/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 104
4 per cent 1943 107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 108/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/15
5 per cent 1940/43 110/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/12

TAX-FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/10
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 2

December 0.98 5/8c
May 0.97 7/8c
July 0.89 3/4c

DEPRESSION WEAKENS OFF ARAKAN COAST

POONA, Nov. 4.

The Andaman Sea depression has caused local rain in Burma and is now weakening off the Arakan Coast. A few light showers have occurred in Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Yamethin 3 inches. Tavoy and Maymyo 1½ each, Mandalay, Lashio and Kyaukpyu 1 each.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Burma and will also occur in a few stations in south Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-11-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .059 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 79.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 93.3 degrees (3.1 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.3 degrees (1.4 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 123 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-11-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from Page 6.)

tent of converting its minority into a majority Mr. Chamberlain's mention of a huge Road Fund and his claim to have reduced Unemployment will weigh profoundly with the electorate; and, unless Labour has really utilised the last four years in a systematic rehabilitation of the Party, and Party loyalty has once more asserted itself, the results of the Municipal Elections,—indicating a decline of Labour strength even in the places where it is most powerful,—would be repeated a fortnight's hence on a national scale.

At this time, talks of stabilisation of world exchanges are unlikely and bound to be unfruitful. However close the issue may be to the heart of the ruling classes in the leading countries,—itself a doubtful proposition,—they cannot attend to this complicated problem while the bulk of their attention is devoted to fighting an election. Roosevelt as well as Baldwin and Chamberlain are in the grip of the Election Campaign; and France is in no way backward. Rumours of Treasury agreements about mutual support to Franc-Dollar or sterling may, therefore, be accepted with such reserve as the intrinsic situation demands.

THREE LUCKY GIRLS !

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The three lucky girls selected by the Das Roy Memorial Fund Committee are Miss Rama Gupta from Sylhet, Miss Indu Moulik, a student from Lahore and Miss Anjali Das, a lecturer in the Bethune College, Calcutta. Two scholarships, one of Rs. 1,000 and the other of Rs. 500, will be awarded for a course of training in civil aviation at the Bengal Flying Club, Dum Dum, to two of the three girls who will be most successful in the flying test which will take place shortly.

There were 21 applicants including one from Travancore and two from Lahore.—A. P.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1935

Our Kenya Letter

Africans Repudiate Kenya Marketing Bill

'Monopoly Robs Producers Of Fair Price'

WHITE SETTLERS' OUTCRY AGAINST INDIANS

One More Argument For India Govt. To Oppose Highlands Order

(From Our Correspondent).
MOMBASA (By Mail).

In view of the argument advanced by the Kenya Government and the Colonial Office that the Marketing Legislation recently enacted in Kenya is in the interests of the Africans, it is interesting to know the African opinion in the matter. One of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Kikuyu Provincial Association, an African organisation, on the Marketing of Native Produce Bill reads:—"Government should not give monopoly or exclusive licence to any company or individual to buy native produce as we have good reason to regret the case of wattle bark of which monopolies have been given to two or three companies who fix their own prices with the result that native producers are not able to obtain the best prices on the market."

HAILEY'S MISSION

It will be recalled that in the course of his Rhodes Lectures at Oxford in 1929, General Smuts threw out a suggestion that it was time to consider how far the resources of modern knowledge were being applied to the problems of Africa and the possibility of co-ordinating the experiences of the different territories. Later on a committee was formed to explore this question. Necessary funds were placed at the disposal of the committee by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and a director in the person of Sir Malsom Hailey, the Governor of United Provinces of India, was selected to carry out the work. The scope of the inquiry has been limited to 'state the main problems with which each territory is faced whether in the administrative, economic or scientific fields or what may be termed generally the field of human relations; to mark the interrelations of these problems, to assess the material available for this study; to note the directions in which more extended study or research might seem profitable; and to make suggestions as to the lines which co-ordination or interchange of knowledge might usefully follow? It is intended that the survey should be undertaken as far as possible from an objective standpoint. It will aim rather at a comparative statement of facts than a criticism of methods or results. Sir Malcolm Hailey is expected to arrive in Kenya in December next.

BROKEN PLEDGES

A White settler suggests that the White settlers in Kenya have placed too much trust in the Colonial Office. He then goes on to narrate his own experience. Says he, "After 50 years' experience of both in most British Colonies I can only regard the attitude of the elected members as pathetic. No British Colony which has attained self-government has done so without a long history of broken pledges from both the Imperial Government and Secretaries of State and in almost every case a resort to extreme measures to obtain justice from the bureaucratic control of the Colonial Office or Home Government. Witness the past 125 years' history of the Cape and Natal, to take two colonies in Africa.

"In Natal as every Natalian knows, British troops were sent by the Home Government to attack British settlers at Durban, the result being that when the force moved out for a night surprise attack the Colonists heavily defeated them and drove them back to the fort where they were besieged until they came to terms.

NO ROOM FOR ENGLAND'S SCUM.

"In the Cape amongst other broken promises was the famous attempt of a Secretary of State to offload convicts on that Colony. Five vessels appeared in Table Bay loaded with convicts who were to be landed and issued out to such Colonists as desired them. The Colonists flew to arms, lined the shores of the Bay and informed the Governor they would resist by arms every attempt to land the convicts. All supplies to the Castle were cut off and after the Governor had despatched a fast ship to England with the news of the colonists' determination to prevent at all costs any attempt to turn their Colony into a penal settlement for England's scum, a despatch arrived from the then Secretary of State ordering the squadron to return home and guaranteeing that no further attempt would be made to land convicts."

"Six months later the same squadron with the same convicts on board arrived in Table Bay with orders from the same Secretary of State that the convicts were to be landed by force. Again messengers rode hard and far summoning the colonists to the defence of their country. Every man rode in, Hollander and Britisher alike, positions were taken up along the Bay, the castle was boycotted and every attempt to obtain supplies failed. The Governor was warned that as the first boatload of troops or convicts left the fleet fire would be opened and none allowed to land. Again the Colonists won but the history of South Africa upto the first Boer war was one unbroken succession of broken pledges and treaties."

NO FAITH IN PROMISES.

He then suggests the European settlers in Kenya to study carefully the political history of South Africa especially that dealing with treaties, agreements and pledges given by the Home Government when their methods had grown intolerable to the governed and then they will realise, perhaps, the utter folly and danger of accepting any pledge or promise given by the British Government which if forced from them, the fulfilment of the terms of such agreement is deliberately delayed so that a change of Government enables the next Secretary of State to repudiate the promises of his predecessor as not binding on the new Cabinet and so the merry game goes on.

Evidently he means that the White settlers in Kenya should follow the precedent of South Africa and achieve their aims.

WHITES OR INDIANS?

In the course of his speech on "Closer Union" Major Grogan is reported to have said:—"We are always being frightened by this Black bogey. There is complete control of these three territories to-day the point being that that control is vested in European officials. The only thing we are fighting for is the gradual transfer of the control of these territories from officials to unofficials. I do not see how the addition of a few odd millions of black gentlemen is going to alter the basic principles.

"What we have got to fight against is any extension of the Indian pretensions of the day. The inclusion of Tanganyika would materially strengthen our position. The mandate of Tanganyika was entrusted to the Imperial Government not to India.

"We were given sovereign authority over this country by consent of the Native. No Native in this country would ever accept dominance by Indians. What we want to do always in this peculiarly difficult Indians' question is to remind the Imperial Government and everybody concerned that the exercise of the sovereign authority of this country has been vested in the British people without any right to divide it with any others.

"The more we extend the unfit of the world the stronger our position is going to be." He is further reported to have added that "nearer they got to South Africa, the more help they would get in overcoming the Indian question with which South Africa had already dealt."

SETTLERS' SECURITY.

Sometime back the "East African Standard" pleaded for the White settlers' demands for securing the boundaries at the highlands for Europeans by an Order-in-Council and while doing so referring to the boundaries of the African Reserves stated:—"That the same security should be given to White settlement as has been offered to the African people in land ownership."

The Rev. W. E. Owen, the Archdeacon of Kavirondo, referring to the comments of the "E. A. Standard" above referred to, in the course of his letter stated:—"In reality White settlement is asking for very much greater security than that offered to Africans. There is a clause in the Natives' Land Trust Ordinance under which leases of agricultural land may in certain conditions, be granted to non-Africans. Annul this clause in the Ordinance and an argument can be put up for equality of security. As long as it remains, there also remains the fact that the security sought for land ownership by White settlement transcends that given by law to the African. Insert in the European security a similar clause to that which applies to Africans and there is an argument that only equality is aimed at. But not without this clause."

Here is one more argument for the Government of India why they should oppose tooth and nail the enactment of an Order-in-Council for securing Highlands to Europeans only.

WHITE COMMITTEE ON LICENCES

Some two months back the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce having European membership appointed a committee to make recommendations in regard to a licencing ordinance. Unfortunately there were two Indian members on this committee co-opted. The recommendations amongst others of this committee are that among various measures of protection to the trade and the public there should be protection by way of cancellation or refusal of a licence against any person who has been convicted of an offence under a licensing ordinance and/or any Ordinance involving a penalty of not less than sh. 500 and/or a term of imprisonment or three months. As regards professions and businesses other than trades the committee recommended that unless an ordinance could be devised which would give the proved and tried licencee a monopoly to carry on the profession or business for which he had to take out a licence no useful purpose would be served in enforcing a licence.

According to the recommendation of the committee the definition of a trader is "One who offers goods for sale." They further recommend that there should be a licensing board and the control for issuing licences under the licensing authority should vest in them.

They make following further recommendations for issuing licences:—That the licensing officer under the authority of the board: (a) shall issue a licence without question to every trader who applies for it and who is able to produce a trading licence for the preceding year on payment of the prescribed fee; (b) shall issue a licence on payment of the prescribed fee to any person who did not hold a licence in the preceding year so soon as such person has satisfied the Licensing Board that there is a necessity for the issuing of a further licence in the particular trade applied for, and (c) that an appeal to the Licensing Board can be made against any decision of the licensing officer.

If such an ordinance is to be on the statute book of Kenya it is evident that another South Africa will be re-enacted in Kenya, as it would be extremely difficult to prove the necessity of all traders and naturally the Board being in sole control it can refuse any licence to anybody.

Male population of Harrar being mobilised for move on the Southern front.

"MAGICIAN" CONVICTED

JUBBULPORE, Nov 4.

Dhup Singh, a Rajput, who is alleged to have duped persons into the belief of his magical powers to cure diseases, re-unite lovers, and find out the hidden treasures, and thus obtained money under false pretences, has been convicted by Rai Saheb M. M. Seth, Magistrate, First Class, Jubbulpore, and released on a personal security of Rs. 200 and two sureties of the like amount, to be of good behaviour for one year, under Section 110 Cr. P. C.—United Press.

COFFEE CESS AND CUSTOMS LEVY

Central Board Of Revenue's Rules

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

Under powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Coffee Cess Act, 1935, the Central Board of Revenue has made the following rules:—

When cess has been levied on any coffee exported by land, and the exporter within two months from the date on which the cess was paid applies for a refund and presents to the Land Customs Officer-in-charge of the land customs station or customs port was paid a re-importation certificate granted by the proper customs officer at the land customs station or customs port through which the coffee was subsequently re-imported into India, the Land Customs Officer shall, if he is satisfied of the indentity of the coffee referred to in the certificate with the coffee in respect of which the refund is claimed, refund the whole amount of the cess so levied

If any person exporting coffee [illegible] declares that the coffee is subsequently to be improved into India the Land Customs Officer may, subject to any general or special orders of the Collector of Land Customs, permit him to export the coffee without payment of the cess leviable thereon:

Provided that a person permitted to export coffee without payment of the cess leviable thereon shall if the coffee is not re-imported into India within such period as may be fixed by the Collector of Land Customs, pay the duty on demand, and the Land Customs Officer shall refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said duty has been paid.—United Press.

DENTAL SURGEON COMMITS SUICIDE

BELLARY, Nov. 2

"Whosoever lives in this world without the love and esteem of his countrymen, oh God! he is as good as dead. Perhaps I am one of them; why should I not die?"

These words were found written on a sheet of paper beside the dead body of Dr. M. G. Sirur (aged 30), a dental surgeon of Bellary, who committed suicide at 9 o'clock last night by swallowing cyanide of potassium, a few grains of which were discovered nearby.

Dr. Sirur was a son of the late Mr. Sirur, a former employee of a Bombay newspaper.

He had built up a good practice within a brief period and was popular, although he was of a reserved disposition.

At the inquest this morning a verdict of suicide was returned.

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce will perform the opening ceremony of the aerodrome at Jaipur on November 17th.

Our South African Letter

Wave Of Anti-Indian Agitation

TRANSVAAL DEMANDS SEGREGATION

Municipal Associations Conference On War Path

(From Our Correspondent).
JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail)

The question of Asiatics residing in European areas was discussed at the resumed sitting of the conference of the Municipal Association of the Transvaal in Springs on October 14.

The matter was raised by Mrs. Irving Steyn on behalf of Standerton, who pointed out that there had been several cases in Standerton of Asiatics leasing dwelling houses in the centre of European areas and residing there. It created not only serious dissatisfaction among the European residents of the towns, but also caused considerable depreciation in the values of property in such localities. It also led to the creation of slum areas and made it impossible for property owners to find suitable tenants.

SERIOUS THREAT

Several delegates discussed the matter, pointing out the position as it existed in their towns.

Mr. J. J. Page, of Johannesburg, said the matter had become a very serious one, for it was now also affecting larger towns. There was a serious threat to both Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Some time ago he was a member of a deputation that went with a mandate from the people of Johannesburg and Pretoria to wait on the Minister. An effort was being made to obtain a large piece of ground in order to settle the Indians across ths Yokeskei River. That in itself would have prevented any further extension of the Indians to the north of Johannesburg.

"The Minister gave us a great deal of sympathy", said Mr. Page amid the laughter of the delegates. "But we were unable to obtain the back of his mind, as it were. He said we would have to make some suggestion in the matter.

"We are quite prepared to provide. I am sure everybody's prepared to provide suitable settlements in Indian away from the white areas.

"There is nothing foreign in Indians being put in bazaars," went on Mr. Page. "Indians live in bazaars. There is a no more caste ridden country in the world than India. The same thing applies in East Africa and in Zanzibar. They are in bazaars. Why should there be a difference in this country where it is particularly important to prevent them contaminating, because of their status of living, a portion of the white population.

"It has got to be done, and the sooner the Government tackles the question the better," urged Mr. Page.

LEGISLATION NECESSARY

Mr. J. H. Harper, Mayor of Volksrust, said he felt that the fault was largely their own because they encouraged the Indians by supporting them.

The Congress agreed that the recommendation that "the Congress reaffirms the urgent necessity for the creation of legislation whereby local authorities will have the power to prohibit Asiatics from renting properties or residing in European residental areas."

It was further agreed that a deputation be appointed to interview the Minister concerned and that if necessary the deputation should give evidence before any Commission that may be appointed.

Khadi Producers Must Also Be Consumers

How A. I. S. A. Resolution Is Worked Out At Badanwal

Mr. H. S. Kaujalji, Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association, Karnatak Branch, writes:

"It is therefore imperative that those who work for the production of Khadi whether as artisans, sellers or otherwise, shall use Khadi for their clothing requirements to the exclusion of every other kind of cloth."

The above is the third paragraph in the main resolution regarding the increase of spinning wages, passed by the A.I.S.A. on October 13. At a first glance, the workers at production centres as well as the general public will wonder how this resolution will be brought into force. The spinners and the Khadi weavers have so long considered Khadi as a source of income to them; they have thought themselves free to utilise this income in any way they choose. In many cases the spinning or weaving wages have been directly utilised by the artisans within half-an-hour of the payment, for purchasing foreign or Swadeshi mill-made cloth. Some times the workers appealed to the good sense of the spinners and weavers and asked them to purchase Khadi for their requirements; but they have always turned a deaf ear to these appeals and stuck to the principle of selling in the dearest market and purchasing in the cheapest one. In view of these facts many will think that it is very difficult to work out the above resolution. I also had been of the same opinion until I visited the Badanwal and the Tagadur Centres, in the Mysore State in the last week of October.

PRODUCERS AS CONSUMERS

It was from a circular issued by the A.I.S.A. in 1934 that the Badanwal centre got its use. The circular advised the production centres to find local sales for their Khadi, especially among the artisans who contributed their labour towards the production of Khadi. After the necessary correspondence with the State officials the Badanwal centre was readily permitted to sell Khadi to its artisans at cost price. Handbills stating the difficulties of the production centres which depended for custom on the townspeople and also the necessity, advisability and propriety of the Khadi being consumed by the producers themselves, were issued in November 1934 and distributed largely in the spinning and weaving centres. Some spinners and weavers who visited the offices of the working centres were shown the large quantities of cloth lying unsold, as the urban demand for Khadi had been on the decrease. The spinners were also given to understand that there was every possibility of the centre stopping the purchases of yarn if the same situation continued. The artisans could see that if they required Khadi work to be continued for their benefit, they should help the centre in disposing of the cloth by themselves becoming consumers also of at least part of their production.

DEPOSIT SYSTEM

Then the yarn purchasing work-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4).

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